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HINTS  
ON THE PRESENT STATE  
OF  
MEDICAL EDUCATION AND THE INFLUENCE  
OF  
MEDICAL SCHOOLS  
IN  
NEW ENGLAND.

WITH AN APPENDIX CONTAINING  
A REVIEW  
OF A LETTER BY T. WOODWARD M. D. ADDRESSED  
TO PROFESSOR LINCOLN AND FIRST PUBLISHED IN  
THE VERMONT STATESMAN OF THE  
19TH MARCH 1833.

When serious Abuses are known to exist it is time they were corrected. The First Step towards Reform is to excite Attention to the existing Evils. Some Individual must take this First Step or Reform is out of the question.

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BY BENJAMIN LINCOLN.

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BURLINGTON:  
PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR.  
1833.

Annex

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### PART FIRST.

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## P R E F A C E.

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DURING the last year of my Pupilage in Medicine, certain circumstances combined to fix my attention on the subject of *Medical Education in New England*. The lamentable want of a proper preparatory education, on the part of a great majority of all those who resort to our Publick Schools for instruction in the elements of Medical Science ;—the mismanagement, on the part of private Instructors, by which many pupils lose nearly one year out of the three years, which include the entire term of pupilage !—the laxity on the part of some of those to whom is intrusted the power of granting Licences and Degrees ;—the artifices employed by Teachers in some of our Schools, for the purpose of drawing large classes ;—these were among the most prominent points to which my attention was then directed.

I had evidence,—direct and positive, that *some* Teachers were much more active in *soliciting* the attendance of young men than in making their lectures worth attending ; and could not but suspect that the cause of sound Learning was foreign to the views of such men. [No allusion is here made to the Schools in which I was instructed.]

About three years ago, I resolved to lay before the Publick, at some future time, and through the medium of some one of our Scientifick Journals, an *Essay on the present state of Medical Schools and of Medical Education in New England*. [Had the original plan been strictly adhered to, the proposed would probably have been accomplished in about one year from this time.]

After conversing with several gentlemen, in whose opinions I place great confidence, and some of whom stand among the foremost of our Profession, my conviction both of the expediency of what I had proposed to do and of the responsibility I was about to assume, was strengthened ; and I set about with more diligence than before, to collect authentick facts and other materials necessary for such a work. It was my intention to examine the whole subject with all that patience and candour, which so important an undertaking demands,

and to withhold the publication till what was written should bear testimony to the fidelity of the anonymous Author.

From the day when my attention was first called to the subject of Medical Education in New England, to this time, that subject has never been absent from my mind. For several years it has been my lot to be a Publick Teacher of the Elements of Anatomy. I have had the honour to teach in two highly respectable Schools in New England and also in the Medical College of the University of Maryland. My time has been devoted, almost exclusively, either to actual teaching, or to labours immediately connected with teaching. I have been quite extensively acquainted with Medical Students, and, to some extent, acquainted with gentlemen engaged in the practice of Medicine. These facts are stated, not to prove my *ability* to form a correct estimate of the influence exerted by Medical Schools, but merely to show what have been my *opportunities for observation, &c.*

Circumstances of an extraordinary nature have induced me to deviate so far from my proposed plan, as to bring before the gentlemen of the Profession in this State, in my own name, one part of the subject above-named at this time. This seems to be the most favourable moment for exciting attention to *certain abuses which are known to exist* in some of our Medical Schools; and when once the attention of gentlemen can be excited and fixed upon such abuses, nothing more need be done to insure, at least a partial, reformation.

It did not enter into my original plan to speak of any particular Schools, nor to allude to any Individuals.—I had proposed to state, in general terms, what *I have the means of proving in relation to Individuals*, provided interest enough should be excited to induce any one to call for the proof, and to request a more explicit statement. My chief anxiety was lest, being obliged to make charges of mismanagement and abuse of publick confidence in a general manner, few persons would take the trouble to investigate for themselves; and thus the great end in view finally fail of being accomplished. But help has come from a quarter whence it was least expected. I can now with propriety point to *an example* and show that, in one instance at least, the abuses complained of are real. Dr. Woodward, Dean of the Faculty in the Vermont Academy of Medicine, has recently appeared before the public, and, in a letter addressed to me (published in the Vermont Statesman on the 19th of March) has openly avowed principles and practice, in relation to the management of the School in which he holds the office of Dean, which are manifestly subversive of the best interests of Medical Education.

This published letter, from Dr. Woodward, is a document of more importance than it appears to be, to those who are not particularly acquainted with the management of Medical Schools.\*

Some parts of it were evidently written in haste and contain expressions which the unprejudiced Reader will so construe as to make all proper allowances. A considerable portion of it is couched in language which no Man, who had been educated a gentleman, could ever use. In relation to such parts the candid Reader will make all necessary allowances.

It might very naturally be supposed, by one not yet acquainted with the whole matter, that such charges as Dr. Woodward has made against me would provoke me to anger and therefore some may suspect that I am influenced by a spirit of revenge. A moment's reflection, however, will convince any one that charges made without regard even to the *semblance* of truth,—charges which can easily be shown to be idle or malicious falsehoods—are far less calculated to excite the passions, than charges made by one who knows how to give to falsehood the exterior of truth,—by charges which, though false, it may not be easy to disprove. And furthermore, when short-sighted falsehood attacks the very strongest holds of a man's character, instead of being excited by anger, he is in more danger of being lifted up by pride. Had Dr. Woodward been more self-possessed, had he put off writing till the “hurry of business” was over for a season, allowed himself time to find out some of my many weak points and made his attack on them,—had he taken a little pains to interweave truth with falsehood—I cannot say what might have been my feelings at this time. But, as circumstances are, I confess that it is much more difficult to practice the Virtue of Meekness, than that of ~~Pride~~.

With the moral character of Dr. Woodward I have no concern, except just so far as it is necessarily connected with his qualifications for the station which he holds. That he has his good points as a citizen, I have no reason to doubt and no wish to deny; but I can demonstrate that no words in the English Language are too strong to express the degree of Falsehood (if falsehood can have degrees) involved in his letter. And when once it is proved that a man has no

\* In the appendix will be found a brief history of that letter, as connected with an Appeal to the Publick, written by myself and first published in the Burlington Sentinel on the 28th of December 1832. I have caused a large number of copies of Dr. Woodward's letter and of my Appeal to be printed and a copy of each will accompany this pamphlet.

regard for the truth, nothing more can be necessary to prove that his connexion with a Publick Seminary of Learning is a Publick Calamity.

The Reader will be able to judge, for himself whether I am sincere when I say that I entertain no spirit of revenge—no feelings of personal hostility against this unfortunate man. Much as I lament the pernicious influence by him exerted on the Profession,—cordially as I despise the conduct and the motives by him publicly acknowledged and defended,—deep and lasting as is my hatred of Falsehood and Malice—towards him I feel no personal hostility.

The position which I have assumed is by no means an enviable one :—it has, however, been taken deliberately and it will be maintained with firmness. At the call of Duty I have taken my stand and will never abandon it, let the consequences be what they may. Nothing but the consciousness of faithfulness in the discharge of my Duty would have nerved my feeble arm for a conflict with men who have turned Pirates on the great High-ways of Science which they were commissioned to watch over and to protect.

Finally, “ I ask the Reader’s *patience* not his *favour*, for the thing itself will shortly show whether I have acted sincerely or whether I have been a man-slayer.” (SYDENHAM.)

# HINTS

ON THE PRESENT STATE OF

## MEDICAL EDUCATION AND THE INFLUENCE OF MEDICAL SCHOOLS

IN

NEW ENGLAND.

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SECTION I.—The Influence of those Views and Feelings, which are developing themselves under our Form of Government, on our character as a Literary and a Scientifick People.

§ 1. The *first* Duty, which every Republican owes to the State, is to make *himself* an enlightened and virtuous MAN—the only fit subject for self-government ;—and his *next* Duty is to lend his aid, cordially and efficiently, to the work of making others so.

That this position is true, is proved from the important truth daily *echoed* all around us, viz. *the STABILITY of our INSTITUTIONS depends upon the INTELLIGENCE and VIRTUE of the PEOPLE.*—And surely it is a momentous question for Us to answer,—what is the *tendency of those Institutions themselves ?*

The dictates of self-preservation should impel a Free Government to cherish Knowledge and the Manly Graces amongst its Subjects. It is much to be feared, however, that many men, who esteem themselves true to the cause of Political and Religious Freedom, are at no pains to enquire into the nature and the extent of their own personal obligations as Subjects of a Free Government.

§2. I assume it as true that a Christian People *will be* Virtuous in proportion as they *are* Enlightened, and, consequently, that *KNOWLEDGE is that POWER, which only can sustain our Political and Religious Freedom* ; and now I ask—what is the tendency of our Institutions ? What is the direct and natural tendency of the views and feelings which are growing up under our Republican form of Government ?

Is that tendency to diffuse Knowledge, or to prevent its diffusion?—to excite to lofty attainments in intellectual worth, or to make men satisfied with the merest Elements of Knowledge?

Let us for a moment suppose the former, and follow out the conclusions to which such a supposition irresistibly leads. On *this supposition* our Republick contains, *within itself*, the principle of Life and Health and it *must* flourish forever. If Knowledge is the Stability of our Institutions, and if the direct and natural tendency of those Institutions is to cherish Knowledge and to diffuse it,—then “the great experiment” cannot fail—indeed, on this supposition, it *has succeeded* ;—the Political Millennium *has* already dawned upon Us, and WE are free forever ;—destined to increase in Knowledge and in Virtue and in Political Power, without limit! And how many thousands of our citizens are indulging in this revery? Singing the Syren Song of “happy and free,”—and resting as unconcerned about their own mental habits and the illumination of the Publick Mind, as if they had no part to act in this great experiment ;—no Ignorance to be dispelled,—no Prejudices to overcome,—no bad Passions to conquer :—or loud in their praises of our “Glorious Constitution,” which they are too idle to read, and too ignorant to comprehend ;—pretending to admire the Grandeur and feel Security within the walls of that Temple whose very Foundation they are daily undermining\*. Let such men remember that the Republican Institutions so dear to them, have no foundation other than that Arch on which is laid Man’s ability to govern himself ; and that the Blocks composing that Arch, must be taken from the Quarry of Mind,—hewn out and fashioned by Education,—ordered and plumbed in Righteousness,—and cemented by the Bonds of Peace. Let such men read in the experience of a World, this one truth, viz. *a vigorous and sustained effort is necessary to diffuse and to cherish Knowledge amongst any People.*

§ 3. WE are eminently a money-getting People and he must have been a careless reader of “*Debates*” who has not learned that, in the

\* Whatever may be a man’s regard for truth and honour, whatever the uprightness of his general conduct—however active he may be in business—however liberal in his publick acts or beneficent in his private walk,—so long as he is ignorant, *voluntarily* ignorant—so long as he lives a stranger to Books and without habits of Study and Meditation—so long he is not a true Republican. He is a *Nullifier* who fails to cultivate his own intellectual powers ; he is a *Disorganizer* who cherishes his prejudices. He who lives in voluntary ignorance and allows his children to grow up in the same habits, is a Traitor to his Country’s dearest Rights and highest Interests.

vocabulary of our Capitol, the *Wealth* of the Nation is made synonymous with the *Well-fare* of the Nation.

The great mass of our Citizens, finding a daily *use*, a *dollar-and-cent value* for the little elementary Knowledge they possess, cannot be made to see that Knowledge has intrinsick Worth. To them, the love of Knowledge for its own sake, is a Chimera :—of the effect of hard study and the acquisition of Scientifick Principles, in disciplining the Mind, exalting the Rational Soul, and qualifying the Man to become the Philosopher, they are of necessity, utterly unconscious.

Well educated men, men to whose hands the Interests of Science may safely be committed, are, and always must be, a *Minority* in every Country ; and our chief misfortune is that the Interests of Science, so far as they depend on the State (the Sovereign People), are in the hands of men who know little of its value—nothing of its interests—nothing of its wants.

From the very nature of the case, it is impossible that our Legislators should be *the guardians of Literature and Science* ; and hence it becomes the solemn duty of Scholar-like men, in whatever stations they may be, to watch over the Fountains of Knowledge,—to see that they are kept pure and that their streams flow deeper and wider, as our Population thickens and our Domain extends\*.

The spirit of converting Knowledge into “gold and purple” has deeply infected the (so called) learned professions and the ranks of political aspirants ; and the consequence is, that, with a few honourable exceptions, our Professional and Political men seem to be aiming to give a practical solution of the Problem—with how little Learning can High Places be held ?

\* They who appoint Legislators (i. e. “*the majority*”) now nothing of the true and enduring Worth of Knowledge. We need not go far, to find men who openly profess to regard the possession of Sound Learning as an “objection to a *man of business*” !! “Let us elect a *man of business*,”—is now the cry ; and by a *man of business* is not meant the man who *understands* business best, and who best knows how to Legislate for the Interests of *all* ; but “*a man of business*” means a man who knows *nothing else* than how to perform, passably well, his daily occupation, who can see no farther than to the supposed limits of his own interest and the interests of his fellow craft-men. “Let us elect a *man of our own profession*”—this is Republicanism now a days—so says the Farmer and so says the Mechanick—so says the Manufacturer and so says the Merchant, &c. &c. And where are the men who look upon their daily occupations, not as *the end of life*, but as the means of living, that they may accomplish far higher ends—and where is their Candidate ?—They are in “*the minority*” and *their Candidate* is sought after only in times of Difficulty and Danger.

If such is the state of things, it behooves us to inquire diligently after the means of Reform. If such is the *tendency* of our Institutions, it behooves us, as we prize those Institutions and wish for their permanence, to inquire after the proper checks and balances.

Among those who see and acknowledge the Evil in question, some are in the habit of saying that it is an evil necessarily attendant on the Infancy of all Governments and that it will correct itself. But do not such men forget that, as an intellectual people, we are no more in our infancy than the people of Great Britain are? This nation is as a Scion taken from an adult tree, not a Seedling, slowly arriving at maturity. Do such men see any direct tendency in our Institutions to correct this acknowledged evil? Have we, from past experience, any reason to expect a change for the better, unless a vigorous and sustained effort is made to bring about this change? Are our professional men any *better* educated than formerly? Is the relative number of illiterate men who enter the several professions *less* than formerly? No—the contrary is true,—and we have too much reason to fear, that, instead of growing better, things will grow worse.

Does any one ask, *how* shall we bring our influence to bear on the state of Education? I answer it will be time enough to call for information on this point, when we *feel* that something is due from us. With right views of our own personal obligations, as members of a Free Government, we shall need no instruction as to the *way* in which those Obligations can be practically acknowledged.

As connected more immediately with my present subject however, I would observe that the influence of *Teachers*, for good or for ill, is immense, and *operates* most powerfully where it is perhaps least *felt*. There is, therefore, one way, plain and direct, in which every well educated man may bring his influence to bear upon the welfare of his country; viz. by making himself acquainted with the moral and intellectual characters and also with the official conduct of Teachers; and by withholding his countenance and support from those, who, from moral obliquity or intellectual deficiencies, are exercising an influence prejudicial to the best Interests of Science.

It is especially necessary that this watchfulness be exercised in a community like ours, in which there are so few restrictions on individual activity and enterprize. With us, men are, for the most part, left free to pursue what ever business best suits their tastes or promises the greatest pecuniary remuneration; and surely no one can wish to see that Liberty curtailed, except just so far as certain restrictions on the liberty of Individuals, are necessary for the well-being of the Whole.

Our Statute, 23d of 1827, requires that a man, to be a Teacher in a Town School, shall be approbated, after examination, by the School Committee. By this Law the Freedom of the Individual is in a certain degree curtailed, and for good and obvious reasons ;—but in all *Private Schools*, he may legally teach who chooses to do so, and it must rest with enlightened Patrons, and with them alone, to restrain such men as, without proper qualifications, assume the very responsible office of Teacher.

These remarks might be much extended, if it were our purpose to treat of Education in general. But it is to the subject of *Medical Education* that I would now call the Reader's especial attention. The preceding remarks have been introduced, merely for the purpose of showing that all branches of *Mental Education* are in danger of neglect and perversion ; and I think that no intelligent and observing man can have failed to see that, for some reason or other, the Education of Physicians, as a body of men, is more grossly deficient than that of any other class of Professional Men. The reasons, *why* there is greater danger of deficiency in their education than in the education of other men, are obvious enough ; and the present state of our Medical Schools, taken in connexion with the present state of the Profession, furnishes ample proof of the necessity of vigilance on the part of all Scholar-like men.

My object will be accomplished, if I can but succeed in awaking the attention of Gentlemen, and inducing them to investigate for themselves, and I am, therefore, little desirous of discussing the subject fully myself. The following remarks may however do something towards ensuring the accomplishment of the proposed end.

## SECTION II. The influence of the Views and Feelings, which are developing themselves under our Form of Government, traced in the Present state of Medical Education in New England.

(A) In most cases, it may safely be left to the Intelligence of the People to judge, each one for himself, of the qualifications of men in their several Occupations. But in relation to the Profession of Medicine, the great mass of People are utterly incapable of forming a correct estimate. On no other subject is there so much profound Ignorance, (and, at the same time, so much pretension to Knowledge) among the People themselves ; and, consequently, no other Profession affords so many hiding-places for Ignorance,—so sure protection to Imposture.

(B) The inability, in the mass of the People, to judge correctly of the qualifications of men, assuming the title of Physician, is recognized by almost every Legislature in Christendom, and certain legal provisions have been made for protecting Society against the rapacity of ignorant and unprincipled Pretenders.

In the State of Vermont, no man can Legally Practice Medicine unless approbated, *after examination*, by the Censors of a County Medical Society, or by the Faculty of a Medical School ;—and this fact is sufficient to show that *the State has appointed, as Guardians of its Health, certain Examiners.*

Doubtless it is presumed that these Examiners are themselves qualified to judge of the qualifications of others—above the influence of bribes,—jealous of the Honour of their Profession,—and faithful to a confiding Publick.

To this Fact, viz. that the State (the Publick, the People) has demanded, of every man assuming the Functions of the Physician, a Certificate of Competency from others, (presumed of course to be competent to judge and unbiased in their decisions) I would call the Reader's especial attention.

The State does not directly appoint the Examiners, but it designates, as the only legal Examiners, the Censors of the County Med. Societies and the Officers of Med. Schools ; and, let it be observed that, these Societies and these Schools exist, as Bodies Corporate, in virtue of certain Acts of the State.

Our attention will be directed to the Duties and Responsibilities of these Examiners. But it is necessary, in the first place, to take a view of the present state of Med. Science amongst us (so far as it can be *inferred* from the intellectual character of a majority of the Profession) and to recall to mind the Relations existing between the Officers of Med. Schools, on the one hand, and their Pupils and Candidates for M. D., on the other.\*

§ 5. (A) The prevailing opinion, with persons not professional, and even with very many who claim the title and who assume the functions of the Physician, seems to be that “the whole Art of Medicine consists in wielding the powers of the *Materia Medica*,” and MEDICINE is supposed to be a *mere* Art, and to require, for its suc-

\* With the Censors of the County Medical Societies, I have *at present* nothing to do ;—and therefore it is only to such Examiners as hold that Responsible Station in virtue of their connexion with Medical Schools, that I would now call the attention of the Publick.

cessful attainment, no other Preparatory Education, than what is necessary to enter on an apprenticeship to any one of the ordinary Mechanick Arts. These views, so radically false and so utterly opposed to all that is dignified and really useful in the Profession, are the views, not of the mass of the People only—they are the views of a great many of Physicians themselves, (if we may judge of their opinions from the Men). Nor are these views entertained by the least enlightened men only, but they are the views of many, not Professional, who, on other subjects, are to a very considerable extent, enlightened men.

ψB) One of the necessary consequences of these false views of the Rank of Med. Science, is a deplorable want of Preparatory Education in many Pupils who enter on the Study. The *evils*, resulting from this deficiency in the previous Education of Medical Students, can, perhaps, be best appreciated by one who has had an opportunity to observe the progress of Students of different degrees of mental cultivation and who is himself, in some degree, a Medical Scholar. To all such men I confidently appeal for the truth of the following statement, viz. To a great proportion of Medical Students in New England, the Philosophy of Medicine is absolutely unattainable. Indeed—how can it be possible that Philosophical Researches, which involve the very Depths of Human Learning—which exhaust the intellectual resources of the greatest and most learned men, can be comprehended at all, by those whose whole education is included in being able to “read, write and cypher?”

(C) With us, the entire Term of Pupilage is three years!—And are we to believe that a young man can learn the Elements of Medical Science in *less* time than is required for the apprentice to learn the “Art and Mystery” of the Smith or the Joiner? The ordinary term of apprenticeship is seven years (more or less), while the term of Pupilage in Medicine is three years! This Contrast gives but an imperfect notion of the actual Disparity in the two cases, unless we bear in mind this fact, viz. *the previous education of the Pupil in Medicine and the Artizan’s Apprentice is the same; and this education is quite deficient, even when considered in relation to the wants of the Apprentice.*

In assigning the term of Pupilage, no distinction is made between those who enter on their Pupilage with no other preparatory Education than what may be picked up during a few years’ (or perhaps a few months’) attendance on our common Schools and Academies, and which is indispensable to the Artizans’ Apprentice, and those

who enter on their Pupilage with a Collegiate Education.\* It requires no argument to prove that this arrangement is radically bad. The consequence of it is that the *Standard* of intellectual attainments to which the candidate for M. D. must rise, is *kept down* to the level of the ordinary attainments of the uneducated.

(D) The term of Pupilage, as established in New England, is short, even for those who have been liberally educated. Three years is no long period for attaining the Elements of Medical Science, to one who brings to the work a mind already disciplined by Study—chastened and elevated by Classical Learning—expanded by Mathematical Reasoning—and rendered acute in the analysis of Phenomena, by Natural Philosophy, Chymistry and Natural History.

A great majority of all our Medical Students must be taught the Elements of Mathematicks, Nat. Phil. Chymistry and Botany, during their three years' Pupilage, or they never acquire any Knowledge of these necessary and fundamental departments of a Medical Education. The very fact, that a Teacher of the Elements of Chymistry makes one of the Faculty, in every Medical School in New England, is of itself, sufficient to show that, a certain portion at least, of our Pupils, enter on their Professional Studies under such circumstances as to make it idle to expect them to be *qualified* for performing the Duties of a Physician, in the short space of three years.

From my own observation as a Teacher, I am convinced that, of two young men with equal Natural Talents, the one who has received a *good* Collegiate Education (or its equivalent) will learn more of the Science of Medicine in *one* year, than the other, whose preparatory Education is that of a majority of Med. Students, can possibly learn in *three* years. And the difference between these two men does not cease with their Pupilage:—the one is prepared to advance without limit—the other soon reaches that point, beyond which advancement is impossible, unless he will go back to the neglected Elements and, by hard Study, make himself what he should have been at the outset; and this, few men will do. The Educated man alone can be said to profit by experience. *He* knows *how* to observe; the other does not.

(E) The Degree of Doctor in Medicine places two men, both of

\* In this, and in all other places where a Collegiate Education is spoken of, or alluded to, I would not be understood as insisting upon the necessity of that Education being received *within College walls*. It is the *Education*, not the *place*, where it was obtained, for which I contend.

whom have received it, upon the same footing before the Community; and, by an unavoidable consequence, the Profession is filled with illiterate men, while they, who alone can adorn it and be of real utility to the State, are, for the most part, induced to turn their attention to other Subjects. Whatever qualifications, suggested by his own observations and experience, the Reader may find it necessary to make, in relation to any statement here made, he cannot but admit all for which it is worth while to contend *at present*, viz. that under our present System, illiterate men, in great numbers, (and in some (not very rare) cases, grossly, and criminally ignorant men)—do enter the Profession of Medicine. There is a strong temptation held out to them to enter a Profession, the Badge and Insignia of which elevate them in the Public Estimation, to a level with men who have spent most of their lives, and perhaps all their patrimony, in the acquisition of Knowledge.\*

§ 6. (A) It is well Known that the Officers of our Medical Schools are at once both the Teachers and the Examiners of Medical Students:—that, as Teachers, their Salaries are not *fixed*—are not derived from a Fund, but *depend upon the number of their Pupils* and arise solely from the sale of Tickets.

(B) It may not perhaps be so generally known that at most (and as I suppose at all) of the Medical Schools in New England, every Candidate for the Degree of Doctor, whose examination is pronounced satisfactory, pays to the Examiners a fee called the "*Graduation Fee*"; while they who are not approved, after examination, do not pay this fee.† So that, for every Degree conferred, the Examiner receives a fee.

§ 7. I shall now close these Hints by proposing the following Questions and submitting Answers to the same, viz.

\* The fact that illiterate (and often, most grossly ignorant) men do crowd into the Profession of Medicine is notorious, and has been the subject of remark thousands of times within the last ten years, by men in and out of the Profession. Nay more,—It is notorious that the ease with which the Degree of M. D. is obtained at some of our Schools is a strong temptation, not only to those who (innocently perhaps on their part) have not enjoyed the necessary preparatory Education—but also to mere idlers—to men too idle to work and too idle to learn. It would be saying no more than I have often heard from the lips of observing men, both in and out of the Profession, were I to say that, of all the methods of getting a livelihood invented by Yankee ingenuity, no one secures its object so effectually and with so little expence of Mental Labour as "*turning Doctor*."

† The only School in the U. S. so far as I know, which has had the good sense and the Magnanimity to abolish this "*Graduation Fee*" is the Med. Col. U. Md.

*First.* What are the *Duties* of the Officers of our Medical Schools considered as Teachers, and what the *Responsibilities* of those Officers considered as Examiners ? *Second.* Is there any where received the Power to call such Officers to account for Malconduct—to protect the Publick from the evil effects of their Influence on the Profession, and to remove them from Office, when convicted of breach of Publick Trust ?

(A) A solemn obligation is imposed on every man, who accepts the office of a Publick *Teacher of Medicine*, to consider well the Relation which he thereby assumes to the cause of Science ;—to bear himself above all selfish and mercenary aims and to look with a single eye to the highest Interests of his Pupil and to the Welfare of Society :—to know and to desire no Prosperity of “ the School ” which is not identified with the continual Advancement and Honour of his Profession.

(B) As *Examiners*, the Officers of Medical Schools are responsible to the Publick. Although not appointed *by* the Publick, nevertheless, *to* the Publick they are manifestly responsible (See § 4 (B) page 12,) and the weight of this responsibility is increased, rather than diminished, by the circumstance that they are removed beyond the direct and immediate control of those who have confided a sacred trust to their hands.

(C) The power of removing Publick Teachers from office is in the hands of those who hold the appointing power, viz. in the hands of certain Trustees, over whom the Publick has no direct control. This is as it should be ; and if these Trustees were duly impressed by the sacredness of the Trust committed to them, and had their eyes fully open to see the consequence of retaining unprincipled men in office, there could be little danger of the existence of any serious abuses. But it is certain that for some reason or other, unprincipled men are retained in office, and it is our Duty and our Interest, if we cannot effect their removal, to do what in us lies to save the Profession from the evil effects of their influence.

It belongs to those who *support* Medical Schools to say whether, by countenancing and employing unprincipled Teachers they will countenance and perpetuate gross abuses and violations of Publick Confidence ; or whether they will put a check to the existence of such Abuses, by withholding their countenance and support from all unprincipled men.

Let every ingenuous young man, who seeks for Instruction in the Elements of his Profession, remember that his own Dignity and his

own Usefulness should be one with the Dignity and Usefulness of his Profession. Let him bear in mind that they who are most ready to offer *cheap* and *easy* terms—to depart from the written *Laws of the School* in favour of those who have not accomplished their short term of Pupilage,—to *magnify their own Praise and to defame the Character of others*, are not of necessity the men who think least of their own pecuniary Emolument, or who are most earnestly devoted to extending the Means of Instruction. Let all honourable young men avoid such speculators, and they must soon cease to exert their baneful influence on the Profession. *To Medical Students, and to their Advisers, the Practitioners of Medicine, it chiefly belongs to correct the existing evils*, not by attempting to remove the Authors of those evils from Office, for that cannot be done except indirectly, but by withholding their countenance and support.

§ 8. It has been stated that certain *Abuses* do exist and, in the preceding pages, the common Ground of all of them has been explicitly stated. That nothing may be wanting on my part, I will here specify certain *acts* which are considered as *Abuses*, calling loudly for correction, viz.

1st. The issuing of false or extravagant Circulars, and the printing of false Catalogues, all tending to deceive Students and to deceive the Publick.

2nd. The direct interference of Teachers, “verbally and by letter,” with the purposes and plans of Students,—the inducing them to “forsake the Course, which their own Judgments pointed out as most judicious,” in relation to the selection of their Teachers,—the invention of calumnious falsehoods against the officers of other Schools and the telling these falsehoods to Medical Students for the purpose of securing their attendance.

3d. The sending of secret, confidential Agents into the region round about to look up Pupils;—clothing these Agents with almost unlimited powers;—permitting them to make too highly coloured representations of the Advantages of certain Schools over others;—authorizing them to Under-bid other Schools and even to under-bid the published terms of the School whose Agents they are.

4th. Breaking over the published Regulations of the School, in relation to the Term of Pupilage, and examining Candidates before they have filled out the short Term of three years.

Who that has kept an eye to the doings of Med. Schools in N. Eng., for the past 10 or 15 years, can doubt that these *Abuses* do exist? Who that has reflected upon these doings and seen the effect of these

Abuses can doubt that there are some Teachers amongst us, who violate, in the grossest manner, their obvious, their acknowledged Duty ?

Let no one, to whom these pages may be sent, think he has no Personal Interest in this matter, and no Duty to perform in relation to it. It is not necessary, nor is it proper, that I should say *who* they are that thus abuse the confidence reposed in them.—It is sufficient that I have made known my Complaint, have raised the Warning Voice, and have called upon my Fellow Citizens to examine into the Grounds of these Complaints and to escape from impending Danger.

And when an Individual, however feeble his powers and limited the sphere of his personal influence,—with a sincere desire to promote the Interests of his Fellow Citizens and to defend the Honour of his Profession, comes openly before the Publick in his own name, to warn them of existing Abuses and Breach of Trust,—thereby exposing himself to the Malice and Falsehood of unprincipled men,—the Publick are bound to listen to him, and to investigate the Grounds of his complaint.

To every Reader, whether Professional or not, I now address myself, with all the seriousness with which any man can address his Fellow Citizens, and call upon each one Individually to ascertain for himself, whether there are no men, now holding the places of Teachers in Med. Schools in N. Eng., who look only to selfish ends and who deliberately sacrifice the Good of Society to private gain ? This has often been said to be the case, by others, in private, I now say it Publickly. It has been charged by the Guilty on the Innocent ; I now call upon those men who are most deeply interested to know the truth, to determine for themselves *who* are the Guilty—against whom this charge is *true*—upon *whom* it can be fixed.

That *some* of the Abuses, of which I complain, are practiced by one Individual Teacher at least, will be proved in the Appendix. The Moral Character of that Teacher may be gathered from his own Communications to the Publick.

## APPENDIX.

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PART FIRST.—*History of all the principal facts, which gave rise to the Letter by T. Woodward M. D. Addressed to Prof. Lincoln and first published in the Vermont Statesman, on the 19th of March 1833.*

SECTION I.—A History of the circumstances, under which Messrs. C. H. O. Côte, J. B. Allard, Sylvester Cartier, and Seraphin Viger were admitted to the Med. Coll. U. Vt. in 1831.

§ 1. In August 1831, four Canadian gentlemen\* called upon the Dean of the Med. Fac. U. Vt. and made the following statement, viz., that they had come to the U. States for the purpose of attending a Course of Lectures and offering themselves as Candidates for M. D.; that they had seen the Circulars of the Med. Coll. U. Vt. and of the Vt. Acad. of Med. and were acquainted with the conditions &c. of the Med. Coll. U. Pa. :—that they should attend the Lectures of one of these three Schools; that they were aware of the existence of a possible obstacle to admission as Candidates for M. D. into either the U. Vt. or the Acad. of Med., viz. the fact that M'Gill College in Montreal (whence their Tickets were issued) had not power to confer the Degree of M. D. ;—but that they had assurance that the Tickets of M'Gill Coll. would be received at Philadelphia :—that they *preferred* to attend Lectures in the U. of Vt., for two reasons, viz. the proximity of Burlington to Canada, and the difference between the *terms of payment* offered by the Med. Coll. and the Acad. of Med.,—*We* requiring *Cash* payments, *the Academy* offering *Credit*:—that they had come to Burlington eight days before the commencement of Med. Lectures, for the purpose of exhibiting their Tickets &c. in season :—that if not admitted here, they should apply to the Academy; and if not admitted there, they should go to Philadelphia.

§ 2.(A) The Dean of the Med. Fac. (Prof. Benedict) told them that the receiving of the Tickets of M'Gill College would be a violation of the *letter* of our Law, in relation to conferring Degrees, that he was in doubt how to act :—that it was a case unlike any which had

\* Three of them only were present at this time; the other came soon after and was spoken of by the three as one of their number, similarly circumstanced.

before been presented to the Faculty: that he was inclined to believe that the Spirit of our Law would, in this case, be violated, by adhering to the Letter, and that he would consider the subject.

(B) Mr. Côte (one of the Canadian Students alluded to, and the one who acted for the Company throughout,) then told Prof. Benedict, that the Tickets of M'Gill College, were and had been received, on the same footing as the Tickets from other Schools, at London, Dublin, Edinburgh, Paris and Philadelphia; and that there could be no doubt, that M'Gill College itself, would soon (i. e. before their next course of Lectures) have the power to confer the Degree of M. D.

(C) Prof. Benedict then said, that he had no doubt that the Spirit of the Law, of the Med. Coll. U. Vt. demanded the admission of the Tickets of M'Gill College; and that he would write to Dr. Holmes, one of the Faculty of M'Gill Coll., on the subject;—and if Dr. Holmes should corroborate what Mr. Côte had said, in relation to the standing of M'Gill College abroad, that would be considered as sufficient ground, on which to admit those Tickets, notwithstanding the letter of our Law forbade their admission.

§ 3. Mr. Benedict wrote accordingly; and, on the 11th or 12th of August, I think it was, an answer was received from Dr. Holmes. Mr. Côte was informed that the Tickets of M'Gill College would be received—the Canadian Gentlemen took the Tickets of the Med. College, attended the Lectures faithfully, passed Examinations very creditable to themselves and are now living in Canada.

§ 4. The answer from Dr. Holmes was more tardy in arriving, than we expected; and I distinctly remember that these Gentlemen felt much anxiety on that account. I also distinctly remember that, sometime during this delay, and after time enough had elapsed to allow us daily to expect an answer from Canada, which still had not then arrived,—in conversation with Mr. Côte, I advised him to write to Dr. Woodward and learn what would be the fate of his Tickets at the Academy, and he told me he *had* written.\*

\* I then made no inquiries when he *wrote* nor when he *sent* the letter. The Faculty of the Med. Coll. do not interfere with the plans of Pupils at all, and I should not even have advised him to write to Dr. W., had he not expressly told Us that, if, when the answer from Canada was received, our decision should be against them, they should apply to the Academy &c. And it was only, when the delay of Dr. Holmes' letter had become a cause of anxiety to them, and the time for opening the Academy was drawing nigh, that I advised Mr. Côte to lose no time, but to write to Dr. W. and learn what would be the fate of their Tickets.

SECT. II. History of a base attempt, on the part of Dr. Woodward, *to interfere with the Plans of these Canadian Gentlemen*, who were desirous of receiving Instruction in the Med. Coll., and *to induce them to resort to the Vermont Academy of Medicine for Instruction.*

§ 5. Towards the middle of the Lecture Term, I heard obscure hints, to this effect, viz.—that, while we were waiting to hear from Dr. Holmes, an Agent of Dr. W. was in Town and in company with Mr. Côte. At length, hearing of this fact from so many quarters, I inquired of Mr. Côte as to the truth of the Story. He confirmed what I had heard, and at my request communicated to me all the most material facts connected with a most infamous transaction on the part of Dr. W. I have quite recently had a conversation with Dr. Côte on the same subject, and have learned some facts of which I was not before informed.

I will first state what Mr. Côte told me in 1831, and then what Dr. Côte told me in 1833.

§ 6. (A) In 1831, Mr. Côte told me that when he wrote to Dr. W. a letter of inquiry, in relation to the possibility of their graduating at Castleton, Dr. W. did not answer his letter, but sent a Mr. Orms with a letter of Credence, which letter gave Mr. Orms power to make any arrangement he pleased with Mr. Côte and his associates.

(B) That Mr. Orms boasted much of the Med. School at Castleton and urged them very strongly to attend Lectures there.—That he (Mr. C.) told Mr. Orms exactly how the case stood:—viz. that they should attend the Lectures in Burlington, provided the Med. Coll. would receive the Tickets of M'Gill College,—that they were waiting to hear from Canada (not from Castleton as Mr. Orms has it) and had written to Dr. W. to know whether the Montreal Tickets would be received at Castleton; and Mr. C. told Mr. O. that it was unnecessary for him to *urge* them to go to Castleton;—that they should go there if they could not be admitted here, and not otherwise.

at Castleton. I then knew nothing of Dr. W. in comparison with what I now know, and never suspected that he would despatch a certus homo to Burlington with Instructions to accuse us of mail-robbbery, for the purpose of exciting the suspicions of those Gentlemen,—to brag and bribe and finally, three years afterwards to swear to a score of wilful lies, in order to screen his still more corrupt Master, from merited Scorn. I have recently learned why Mr. Côte's letter, which was publis'd in the Vt. Statesman by Dr. Woodward and bore date Aug. 2nd. 1832, was not sent till the 8th of that Month, and if Dr. Woodward has any desire to know the *why*, he can probably receive information, by writing to Dr. Côte of Lacadie L. C.

(C) Mr. Côte also told me that, among other things, Mr. Orms asked him if he was "*engaged*" to take our Tickets and that he (Mr. C.) did not understand what was meant by being *engaged* to take the Tickets. [Mr. Côte then inquired of me what was meant, in this Country, by a Medical Student's being *engaged* &c. And, to explain it, I was obliged to explain in full, the Agent-sending System, as it is practiced by certain Schools in N. England.]

(D) Mr. Côte proceeded to state that, on the Wharf, just before parting, Mr. Orms told him that, *since there were four of them all from Canada*, if they would all go to Castleton, a discount of eleven dollars apiece should be made. [See Part Third, No. I. 6.] At this offer of a *bribe*, said Mr. Côte, we were astonished and disgusted. [See Part Third, No. I. 8.] He said that they felt insulted and lost all respect for Dr. W. and his School and that he resolved, in case it became necessary to go to Castleton (by the rejection of their Tickets on our part) to go as cheap as possible,—to take Dr. W. on his own terms. But supposing that a man base enough to offer a bribe in such a case, would not hesitate to deny his own act and exact the entire fees, he said to Mr. Orms "I do not doubt your truth, but shall expect a letter from Dr. Woodward himself, to corroborate what you offer" (I think these were the exact words of Mr. Côte,) I then asked Mr. Côte if Dr. W. wrote to him—he replied that he did. I asked permission to see the letter—Mr. Côte said he did not like to expose a private letter; but that he considered the conduct of Dr. Woodward as highly reprehensible and felt it to be his duty to yield to my request.

§ 7. (A) A few weeks since, Dr. Côte\* told me, in addition to what has now been said, that Mr. Orms asked him why his letter to Dr. W. was retained so long after it was written and that he told him the reason as I have stated on p. 3. § 6. (B). That Mr. Orms then explained why he asked the question, viz. *he thought it probable that the letter had been intercepted by the Faculty of the College, saying that*

\* The Reader will observe that Mr. Côte, Dr. Côte, Cyril Côte and Cyrus Caut, all mean one and the same Man. See Appendix, Part Third, No. 4. and observe that when I speak of this Gentleman, in connexion with an event, which transpired previous to the 14th of Nov. 1831, I call him *Mr. Côte*; but when in connexion with events of a more recent date, I call him *Dr. Côte*. When quoting the words of Dr. Woodward or Mr. Orms, I quote them literally, and therefore this rule does not apply to expressions bearing marks of quotation.

*such things had been done, and uctually asking Mr. Côte whether WE did interfere with the letter.\**

(B) Mr. Côte also informed me that he consulted his Associates as to the best manner of conducting the negociation with the Minister Plenipotentiary. Mr. Allard and Mr. Cartier insisted on the propriety of letting Mr. Orms know the exact state of the case without reserve, and they said at the time, that, since there was very little prospect of their going to Castleton, it might lead Dr. W. to suspect some trifling on their part, if they did not let his Agent know the whole.

(C) This is an important fact. It will be observed that in the Letter, which Mr. Côte wrote to Dr. W., he said nothing of these circumstances ;—that letter simply stated that they *wished* to attend the Lectures at Castleton. There was manifestly no obligation resting on them to disclose any of these circumstances.—They knew nothing of the game that was to be played ;—all they wished to know was whether they could be admitted to an examination at Castleton under their circumstances as to Tickets &c., and they, knowing nothing about Dr. W., supposed he would give them the information sought “as any Gentleman would have done.” But although there was manifestly no obligation binding them to disclose their purposes, they chose to do so.

§ 8. I have thus, with perfect Fairness, stated all the material facts relating to this affair. Every one of these facts can be established by other authority than my own :—they can be established by evidence, which no man can resist :—and what do they prove ? They prove *First*, that Four Young Men, of their own free choice, applied for admission to the Medical College.—*Second*, that the Dean of the Faculty conducted himself with scrupulous uprightness, uninfluenced by any considerations of private gain. *Third*, that Dr. Woodward, on hearing that these Canadians were in Burlington, instead of writing to them, and answering their inquiries, *sent a secret Agent*

\* We shall see bye and bye *who* it was that commissioned this Mr. Orms to put such a question to young Gentlemen who were then attending the Lectures of the Medical College. Dr. W. and Mr. Orms would do a Publick service by *coming out* and telling *who* the men are that “have done such things.” Surely these young Gentlemen (who were then for the first time in the U. States) must have thought very lightly of the moral character of the Faculty, if even Students were acquainted with such acts. Men who intercept letters one would think would not be very ready to tell of it, except to *their private Agents*, to be sure, and *they* must know the whole game.

into our very Lecture Rooms\*, with a view to induce them to leave this place and go to Castleton ; that he commissioned his Agent to make an inquiry of these men, which imputed to us the crime of intercepting letters at the Post-Office ;—that he commissioned him to make extravagant representations of the advantages offered to Students by the Vermont Academy and to urge them to go to Castleton ;—that his Agent did make these representations and did urge them to go to Castleton, after he knew that it was their desire and their intention to remain here, provided they could be admitted here :—and, finally, that this Agent, in the name of Dr. W., did attempt to bribe these young men and induce them to commit an act of treason to what they believed to be their own best Interest, by offering a discount of \$11 apiece.

SECTION III. Notice of an unprovoked and outrageous attack, by Dr. Woodward, on the character of the Medical Faculty of the University.

§ 9. Knowing as I did all these facts, what was my astonishment when I heard that Dr. W., in the presence of a dozen citizens of Middletown, accused the Med. Fact. U. Vt. of “ taking underhanded or dishonourable means to obtain Students”!—of saying that he had an Agent in Burlington at the time and *he knew it to be a fact* that, in the Fall of 1831, *We* prevented four Canadian Students from going to Castleton by giving them the fees of one out of the four !!

SECTION IV. Notice of my Appeal to the Publick in 1832, with the Reasons which induced me to make that Appeal.

§ 10. My first knowledge of this audacious calumny was derived from Dr. Matson, then of Middletown (now of Van-Buren in N. York) and was communicated in a letter bearing date Nov. 14th 1832. Immediately on the receipt of this letter, I wrote to Dr. Matson and told him the truth in relation to this affair, so far as it was then known to me, requesting him to show my letter to those persons who heard the calumny uttered.† As soon as I could collect the necessary materials and find leisure to put them together, I published an Appeal to the Publick in the Burlington Sentinel of the 28th Dec. 1832.

\* The Lectures began on the 8th and on the 10th, as I am told, I had the honour to have Mr. Cornelius Orms among my hearers.

† It is to this letter that Dr. W. alludes when he says “ Your correspondence was before the Publick previously to that event, &c.”

To that Publication the Reader is now referred—it must speak for itself; and I leave it to others to decide whether it was an *attack*, (as Dr. W. pretends) or a *defence* against an unprovoked and brutal attack from Dr. W.

The Reader is now in possession of all the facts, connected with Dr. W.'s Letter to Prof. Lincoln, so far as they are known to me. Taking these facts in connexion with that Letter itself, it appears that the Letter to Prof. L. was written for the purpose of counteracting the effect of my Appeal to the Publick, made on the 28th of December 1832; and that my Appeal was written for the purpose of resisting the evil influence of a foul calumny which had its origin in Dr. Woodward.

§ 11. (A) To men acquainted with the secrets of Medical Schools in N. Eng., there can be no necessity of my offering any reasons for making publick the Appeal of the 28th Dec. 1832. But there are some persons who do not yet see the *expediency* of that step and who say that it is better to let all such falsehoods (as the one uttered by Dr. W. at Middletown) pass unnoticed, adding “you cannot meddle with the filth without soiling your own hands.” In reply to all this, I respectfully submit the following, viz.

1st. When serious Abuses are known to exist, it is time they were corrected. The First Step towards Reform is to excite Attention to the existing Evils. Some *Individual* must take this First Step, or Reform is out of the question. Considerations of a personal nature merely, should never stand in the way of our duties to Society; and while the good man *guards* his own character with the same fidelity that he has *formed* it,—he should never allow his disgust at whatever is base and un-manly, nor his dread of the temporary influence of unprincipled men, to prevent his throwing the whole weight of his intellect and of his character in opposition to the movements of vice and intrigue. It is the reluctance, which every good man feels to exposing himself to the unrestrained falsehood and calumny of the wicked, that gives to falsehood first *daring*, then *effrontery* and finally *audacity*. Like certain unclean beasts, Falsehood and Intrigue lie securely in their hiding-places and even venture abroad, in open day, trusting, for protection, to their own loathsoniess.

2nd. With me, it is a fixed principle to pay no regard to any idle and false reports, touching my private character and conduct; but when a blow is aimed at my character as a Publick Servant, it is my Duty to repel it, and I shall never fail to do so, when the attack comes from any man whose station in life gives him influence.

3d. Dr. Woodward is, as I am told, a man of active habits and of enterprising spirit and one who, by the boldness of his manner, succeeds in making his words pass for truth with many persons. I had before heard of several malicious falsehoods, circulated by him, with no other possible object in view than to injure the reputation and to diminish the usefulness of the Medical College of the U. Vt. [Whenever any friend of Dr. W. wishes to know what those falsehoods were, I am ready to name them.] This was the first instance, however, in which I had heard of his having directly charged the Faculty with dishonourable conduct. I well knew that he had at his control and under his immediate training, certain Emissaries by whose interposition he gives himself a sort of ubiquity, and I knew that he had it in his power to circulate that infamous falsehood as widely as he pleased among Medical men, both Masters and Pupils. Under such circumstances, it appeared undeniable that my Duty called for a prompt interference.

Had I not then known that Dr. W. *himself* was guilty of this "underhanded and dishonourable" transaction—indeed had I supposed him to be above any such act, I should not have allowed him, with impunity, to charge me nor my Associates with a crime against the cause of Medical Education, and with a degrading "dishonourable" transaction. But I then knew that it was in my power not only to refute his charge, but to *demonstrate* that, when he told that story, he not only knew it to be false, but he also knew that he was charging us with an act of meanness, which his own perverted ingenuity alone could have invented.

4th. Moreover, that seemed the most favourable time for taking the first step towards executing the Work I had long before proposed. [See Preface.] All the circumstances were favourable. Dr. Sweetser had resigned the Chair of Theory and Practice in the College, and it was evident to me that we should be obliged to discontinue our Publick Lectures for one year at least.\* I then considered myself as for a time (and from the state of my health, at that time, I feared *forever*) withdrawn from among the number of Publick Teachers—so that I could take up the pen in defence of my own reputation and in behalf of the cause of Medical Education and speak the whole truth, without any reference to the effect it might have on the School with which I had been connected.

\* My belief that we should be forced to close the Medical College was not kept secret from my Friends in this Town. The liberality of Dr. SWEETSER has, however, enabled us to continue the Course of Medical Instruction.

(B) In the Communication which I then addressed to the Publick, I threw out an important hint which I intended should be adverted to in future, viz. " Young Men are every year induced to forsake the course which their own judgments pointed out as most judicious," &c.

(C) Having taken this first step, I waited to see what course the Doctor would take. Completely hemmed in and convicted, I saw that he could not extricate himself and supposed he might exhibit some traits of character, which were known to belong to him, and which it seemed desirable should be distinctly seen by the Profession at large. After waiting between two and three months, his celebrated Letter made its appearance ; and I must confess it has exceeded even the worst accounts I had ever heard of him. That Letter has now been before the Publick six months. If any of the statements therein made have found credit, time enough has been allowed them to produce their full effect.



## DR. LINCOLN'S APPEAL,

WITH

## DR. WOODWARD'S LETTER

TO PROFESSOR LINCOLN, &c.

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[In the following re-print of My APPEAL, one word only has been altered: the word 'Duty' in the ¶ 5 has been substituted for 'duties.' The *order* of the paragraphs has been changed to that which they should have had in the original manuscript, to make the whole more easily intelligible.]

*From the Burlington Sentinel of Dec. 28, 1832.*

## COMMUNICATION.

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## TO THE PUBLICK.

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¶ 1. WHEN one individual feels himself injured or insulted by another, he has two legal and peaceable methods of obtaining redress—viz., by an appeal to a civil Court, or by an appeal to the sympathies of his fellow-citizens.

¶ 2. I am well aware that the latter method is to be avoided unless some reason exists why the Publick should take an especial interest in the concerns of the individual. And, if I mistake not, a sufficient reason does exist, when the individual is connected with a Publick Seminary of Learning, the reputation and consequent usefulness of which, depend mainly on the character of its officers.

¶ 3. The gentlemen with whom I have the honour to be associated, I have ever found to be men of integrity—above the miserable artifices which are so often employed to "obtain Students"—anxious rather to discharge their duties to such as of their own free choice resort to this College for Instruction, than to solicit their attendance. And I do not hesitate, in defence of my own character, to make this publick and solemn Declaration, that since I have been connected with the Medical College of the University of Vermont, in no single instance, to my knowledge, has one word been said verbally or by letter, directly or indirectly, to induce any one to seek Instruction here: nothing more than what appears in our printed Circulars.

¶ 4. But I need not speak for my associates—they can speak for themselves. Let it be understood that in making this Communication I act upon my own individual responsibility—that I intend to defend myself and I have not asked the advice nor consent of any one.

¶ 5. Whatever the Publick may think of it, I am assured that each individual in the community has an interest and a deep interest, too, in our Publick Schools of all kinds. It seems to be especially the interest and the Duty of every man, who does not feel himself absolved from the common liabilities to sickness and to accidents, to see to it that the men who are entrusted by the Publick, with the responsible Duty of teaching and authorizing others to practice Medicine and Surgery, should be men of sound Learning and unwavering integrity,—*above a Bribe, fearing a Lie, and scorning to do a mean Act.*

¶ 6. In the Documents herewith presented there seems to be nothing wanting to demonstrate that THEODORE WOODWARD, M. D., Dean of the Faculty in the Vermont Academy of Medicine at Castleton, has shown himself unworthy the confidence of the Publick and utterly unfit to fill the station which he now occupies.

¶ 7. In publishing this statement of facts I disclaim all enmity and all jealousy, so far as Dr. W. or the School with which he is connected are concerned. As to Dr. W. he is beyond the reach even of the evil passions of any honest man.—With the other Officers of the Academy, I have not the honour of a personal acquaintance; but among them I know are men highly distinguished among the Scientifick men of this Country.—If this publication should in any degree injure the reputation of the Academy it will give more pain to me, than to any one else; and I beg of those gentlemen to consider well the circumstances in which I am placed, and the obligations they are under to keep an eye to the doings of their Dcan, before they accuse me of injustice to them, in thus exhibiting in its true light the character of their Official Head.

¶ 8. To all who feel interested in the cause of sound Learning and good Morals, I would say you have only to look into the matter and you will find that the practice of sending *Agents* and *writing letters*, &c. &c., is and has been very common in other Schools than the Vermont Academy of Medicine. You may find the Officers of a College busy in this despicable business—looking as it seems only to the *numbers* of their Classes. You will find that young men are every year induced to forsake the course which their own judgments pointed out as most judicious by the complimentary letters of *Presidents* and *Professors*, or by the “earnest solicitations” of *Agents*. You will find that these Agents are in some cases sent about in disguise—i. e., they pretend to be travelling for some other purpose, while in fact their sole business is to seek out young men in the regions round about them and get them “engaged” (this is the phrase with Dr. Woodward’s Agents) to go to this or that College, to this or that Medical School, &c. &c.

¶ 9. To the friends of the Medical College of the University of Vermont, I would say a few words. Many of you have enquired of me “why do you not take more pains to get larger Classes?” Need I repeat the answer so often repeated—“if you knew what I know about this business, you would not ask such a question?”

¶ 10. Depositions of John Herrington, Constable, and S. G. Matson, Physician in Middletown Vermont:

I, John Herrington, of Middletown, testify and say that at Middletown, on the 10th day of November inst. I heard Dr. Theodore Woodward say before ten or twelve individuals—speaking of Burlington Medical Institution,\* that they (meaning as I understood, the Professors in the Institution) took underhanded or dishonest means to obtain students—he said that they had obtained students from Castleton Institution,† by under-bidding—that they obtained four students from Canada by giving the tuition of one of them. Sworn, &c. before

O. CLARK, J. P.

Nov. 20th, 1832.

\* By Burlington Med. Institution is meant the Medical College of the University of Vermont.

† By Castleton Institution is meant the Vermont Academy of Medicine.

I, Sylvester G. Matson, of Middletown, testify and say that at Middletown on the 10th day of November instant, I heard Dr. Theodore Woodward say in the presence of some twelve or fourteen persons, that at Burlington Medical Institution they took dishonorable means to obtain students from Castleton Institution by under-bidding.—That in the Fall of 1831 they kept four Canadians from coming to Castleton by giving them the tuition of one. Upon my saying I did not so understand it, he remarked "I do not care how you understand it—I know it to be the fact—for I had a man there at the time."

Nov. 21st, 1832.

Sworn &c. before O. CLARK, J. P.

¶ 11. It seems then from the testimony of Dr. Matson, that Dr. Woodward "had a man [for man, read *Agent*] there at the time" and he confidently asserts that he *knows* the charge to be true. After reading the deposition of Dr. Cote, which follows, it will appear that had Dr. Woodward varied his statement a little, had he said that the Dean of the Faculty of the Vermont Academy of Medicine took "dishonourable means to obtain Students"—that *he* had endeavoured to "obtain Students" from the Medical College of the University of Vermont by Under-bidding—that in the Fall of 1831 *he* endeavoured to draw away from the Med. College of the University of Vt. four Canadian gentlemen, by offering to "give them the tuition of one" of the four—that *he* sent an Agent to Burlington to whom he delegated his full power as Dean of the Academy to effect this dis-honourable purpose,—that *he* afterwards wrote to those gentlemen and pledged himself to abide by the proposal of his Agent,—that having done all this *he knew* the charge to be true—had he made this statement "in the presence of 12 or 14 persons" he would have told them the truth, and would have spared me the trouble of correcting his error.

¶ 12. The following deposition will exhibit the conduct of the Medical Faculty of the University of Vermont in its true light; and Dr. W.'s *letter* will be the only evidence against him which need to be produced.

Dr. Cote's deposition was written in the French language. I have given a free, but a faithful translation; and to those who are familiar with the French language, the passages literally quoted will show that I have not made the English expressions any stronger than the original.

In Dr. W.'s letter some literal errors (mere slips of the pen) have been corrected; in other respects it is word for word like the original.

### *The Deposition of Mr. Cote.*

¶ 13. DISTRICT } St. Margaret de Blairfindie, *County of Chambly L.*  
of } *Canada*, this 23d day of November, 1832.

Montreal. (a) I, C. H. O. Cote, depose that on, or about the 8th of August, 1831, I called in company with Mr. Jean Baptiste Allard and Sylvester Cartier, upon Professor G. W. Benedict, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine in the University of Vermont, for the purpose of obtaining tickets of admission to a complete course of lectures in the Medical College. [I do not distinctly recollect whether it was at that time, or the next day, when we told Mr. Benedict that we were daily expecting the arrival of one of our fellow-students, Mr. S. Viger, whose circumstances in relation to tickets &c. were similar to ours.]

(b) Our object in calling on Mr. Benedict was to ascertain whether the certificates and tickets which we bore would be admitted at the Medical College, and whether we should be entitled to an examination as candidates for the degree of Doctor in Medicine, after having attended one full course of lectures in that College.

(c) The Dean of the Faculty (Mr. Benedict) after having examined all our papers, asked us many questions relative to McGill College in Montreal. In McGill College we had attended lectures, and had with us the tickets of admission, approved by the Professors, who attested the regularity with which we had attended their several courses.

Mr. B. further inquired whether McGill College had, by its charter, the pow-

or to confer the degree of Doctor in Medicine. We frankly answered that it had not; but that the charter of the said College had been sent to England for the purpose of being so amended as to confer that power in full. We added that we confidently believed the wished for amendment would be made, and that McGill College would very soon have the power to confer such degrees.\*

(d) We thought it for our duty and our interest to make Mr. B. acquainted with the fact that the tickets of McGill College were and had been received at Edinburgh; London, Paris and Philadelphia on the same footing as the tickets from other schools. We also stated that we had come to Burlington eight days before the commencement of the lectures in the Med. College for the purpose of having our papers examined in season so that if they could not be received there, we might go elsewhere.

(e) Mr. Benedict then candidly told us that he could give no answer at that time;—that since he had been connected with the University, no such case had ever before been presented to the Medical Faculty:—that, according to the *spirit* of the laws of the Medical College, the tickets of McGill College, ought to be admitted; but at the same time, said he, I am unwilling to violate the laws of the College in any manner, and would consider the subject. He concluded by saying that he did not feel authorized to violate, even the *letter* of the laws (même les plus petits points des loix) except on the authority of an *official* statement of the fact that the tickets of McGill College were received and considered valid at the schools above mentioned;—that he would write to Montreal, and if an answer was returned corroborating the statement we had made, then the Faculty would receive our tickets; but if, on the contrary, such an answer was not returned, then we could not be admitted to an examination as candidates for the degree of M. D.

(f) After receiving this answer from Professor B., we determined to wait the result of the correspondence between him and one of the Faculty of McGill College (Dr. Holmes, I believe.)

(g) In the mean time I thought it for our interest and for our security to write a letter to Dr. Woodward Dean of the Faculty in the Medical School at Castleton. In this letter, so far as I can now recollect, I said to Dr. W. that there were two or three Canadians besides myself at Burlington who desired to go to Castleton.—That we wished to know if the tickets of McGill College, of which I gave an enumeration would be admitted without difficulty by the Faculty at Castleton (*chez eux*) and if we should be admitted as Candidates for the degree of M. D.

[h] Dr. W. did not reply by letter, but sent one of his pupils—Mr. Orms—who came to us and after the usual salutations presented to us a Card (un petit billet) signed by Dr. Woodward, which authorized Mr. Orms to enter into a negotiation with us (*à entrer en pourparler avec nous*) and which gave this gentleman full power to treat (*plein pouvoir à ce monsieur de transiger.*)

(i) I do not recollect whether Mr. O. endeavoured to disparage the University of Vermont, but he did highly commend the school at Castleton, (*je puis assurer qu'il vanta bien Castleton.*) I think Mr. Orms left us the next day. On the wharf, before parting, he gave us many earnest solicitations (*beaucoup d'instances*) at the same time giving us to understand that a *reduction of the fees* should be made—how much this reduction was to be I do not remember. On parting I represented to Mr. Orms that we should wish for vouchers, (*que nous voulions nos sûretés*) and that consequently we should expect an answer directly from Dr. W. confirming what he (Mr. O.) had stated.

[k] A short time after this, I received a letter from Dr. Woodward, in which this gentleman said that he would abide by the proposal made to us by his pupil, Mr. O., in relation to the fees; and that the number of tickets which we had from McGill College, would be considered as equivalent to one full course; that we should be admitted to an examination, &c. &c.

\*Since that time the amendment has been made and the amended charter has been received in Montreal. McGill College has therefore the power to confer the degree of M. D. B. L.

This letter from Dr. W., to which I have alluded, is in the hands of Professor Lincoln at Burlington; and if this gentleman thinks the character of his school has been impeached, as he has given me to understand, by a letter dated at Burlington 19th Nov. 1832, I have no objection to the publication of that letter.

(1) It only remains for me to bear testimony to the honorable conduct of Mr. Benedict and Mr. Lincoln (they were the only two Professors with whom I had the honor of being acquainted at that time) during the whole course of these transactions (des transactions qui ont dû nécessairement avoir lieu durant ce retard.) Not one word on their part to the discredit of the school at Castleton, nor even to induce us to remain with them. On the contrary, they exhibited proofs of the most entire disinterestedness. It was never proposed to abate a cent of the regular fees of the school and of its officers—and I avail myself of this occasion to declare that we paid the whole to the last cent.

Sworn &c. before J. BERTRAND, J. P.

*Dr. Woodward's Letter to Mr. Cote.*

CASTLETON, Aug. 11th, 1831.

¶14. Sir:—The proposal made by my student Mr. Orms I will abide by in relation to the fees.—And we will receive your attendance on the Montreal Lectures as one full course and shall require one full course of lectures for each of you at our school in order to graduate. If each of you will attend a full term of instruction at our school you shall be admitted as candidates for the Doctor's Degree and may be examined in the French Language and write your dissertation in the same if you please. We will assist you in the exchange of board if possible.

I am sir yours with esteem

T. WOODWARD.

MR. CYRUS CAUT.

[For Mr. Cyrus Caut read Mr. Cyril Cote.]

¶15. It should be known that Mr. Cote acted in behalf of the company, he speaking the English language with great ease—that Mr. Cote said distinctly to Dr. W.'s agent, " You need not urge us to leave this place and go to Castleton,—for we have made up our minds to attend the Lectures of the University, provided our tickets can be received by the Medical Faculty; and we shall at all events remain here till we get a decisive answer from Mr. Benedict. If we cannot be admitted to an examination in the University—then we shall probably go to Castleton, provided the Faculty of the Vermont Academy of Medicine will receive our tickets"—or words to that effect.

¶16. Dr. Cote does not recollect what was the amount of the proposed reduction of fees. But I do. Mr. Orms (the agent of Dr. W.) offered to discount eleven dollars on the fees of each one of them, provided they would *all four* go to Castleton; and Dr. Woodward has now explained what was before unintelligible, *viz.* the reason why \$11 was offered. The fees for one complete course at the Medical College of the University of Vermont amount to \$43—*his* proposal therefore was to discount the fees of one out of the four.

¶17. If Dr. W. had no wish to play an underhanded game, why did he not answer Mr. Cote's letter? Why send an agent with "full powers to treat?"—and why offer a *reduction of fees*, if he so cordially despises *under-bidding*.

¶18. I have now done my duty to myself and to the College and leave it to the Publick to judge whether they are or are not interested in the facts here brought to light.

BENJAMIN LINCOLN.

[The following re-print of Dr. W.'s Letter to Prof. Lincoln is copied literally from the Vermont Statesman. I have taken the liberty to divide the first two paragraphs and have made four of them, and have given marginal numbers to all, for the purpose of future reference.]

**CASTLETON, TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1833.**

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**TO PROFESSOR LINCOLN.**

¶ 1. *Sir*: A communication in the Burlington Sentinel of the 28th of December, 1832, signed by yourself, in which you make certain charges against me, accompanied by several documents which some may call affidavits, upon which you rely to sustain yourself, in the publick utterance of those slanderous charges, induces me to make this publication.

¶ 2. You will understand, that it is the wish to prevent the circulation of false impressions that might be carried abroad by means of those affidavits, were I to remain silent, that brings me to my present purpose. Your own communication, unconnected with those affidavits, I should pass by in silence, in the full assurance that it would fall with the harmless impotency, which, (if I were to judge of you from the character of that communication,) is so characteristic of its author.—It is not from the magnitude of the charges that I even notice you, and I should feel altogether better employed and more excusable for this course, had you any thing to complain of, that was ever worthy the notice of school boys. For, truly, when I look it over, weigh it, and try to satisfy myself that I shall be excused for replying to the smut of a blackguard, it appears a little too much like trapping for musquetoes. But I will proceed, and first notice your private letter to me, of a previous date.

¶ 3. On the 15th of December last I received a letter from you, which begins by saying, that "I have determined to make public a statement of facts," and you then go on to state briefly, what those facts are, after which you conclude your letter in the following language:—"My expectation is, that the publication which I shall make will place you in an uncomfortable position. Unless I have been misinformed as to the facts, you will find it difficult to justify yourself. I wish not to be hasty. If you have any thing to say in reply to this letter, you will have an opportunity to say it before the publication is made, provided you answer immediately." Had your letter been of a different character, stating what you call the facts, asking me to avow or disavow them, accompanied with the assurance, that unless some satisfactory explanation should be made, you should make the statement public, it would probably have received from me an answer. But it was not so. You had determined to make the publication at any rate, and this publication was, in your mind, to be a circular for your next Lecture Term. If you expected from me an answer, to a letter thus written, you must yourself have been ignorant of what constitutes the character of a gentleman, or you must have supposed me so. If the latter, then my refusal to reply will not, at least, have strengthened you in your opinion. If the former, you then stand rebuked at your own hands, in a way that must be somewhat chilling to a blockhead, even of coarser sensibilities than yourself.

I will now proceed to notice your sympathetic appeal to the public.

¶ 4. You commence by saying, that when an individual feels himself injured or insulted by another, he has two legal and peaceable methods of obtaining redress, viz. by an appeal to a civil court, or by an appeal to the sympathies of his fellow-citizens.

What kind of redress an individual who feels that he has been insulted by another would be able to obtain in a civil court for that insult, I shall not now undertake to determine, but leave that for the lawyers to explain to Professor Lincoln.

¶ 5. You say that you are well aware that the latter method (an appeal to the sympathies of your fellow-citizens) is to be avoided, unless some reason exists why the public should take an especial interest in the concerns of the individual. You have concluded to take the latter course. Thus, I suppose, thinking to wake the public into a consciousness of what they probably never before felt, and to a remembrance of what they had never before known, viz: that Benj. Lincoln is an individual in whose concerns they feel an especial interest. By what kind of logic you have been able to work yourself into the belief, that an especial interest which the public feel in your concerns entitles you to a privilege that should rarely be granted to others, I am unable to discover. Does any thing you find in looking over the history of your past life, place you in this commanding attitude before the public? Does the fact, that when on trial some few years since at Baltimore for a Professorship in the Medical College at that place you were finally rejected, give you that confidence? But you speak of a connection with a public institution of learning, "the reputation and consequent usefulness of which depend mainly on the character of its officers," as furnishing this reason in your case. And, Sir, does the fact, that when you commenced your career of lecturing in the Burlington Medical School, that school had been flourishing with classes of from 50 to 60 students at each annual session of instruction, and that in 1831 you found yourself dealing out your droppings to a pretty little class of 15 students, and in 1832 to the still smaller number of 12—induce Professor L. to think that the public feel in his concerns an especial interest. Now, Doctor, do tell me when you every year witness medical students passing you, seeking instruction at other schools than the Medical College of the University of Vermont—when you find it impossible to keep your little classes through the prescribed Lecture Term, that they will all be off at the expiration of 10 or 12 weeks—when you are ashamed to appear before the public with the names of your students arranged in the form of a catalogue—but pass on, term after term and never heard from only by the way of a sympathetic appeal to the public,—do you estimate, on looking over these facts, the "reputation and consequent usefulness" of your Medical College, which depend mainly on the character of its officers. Under these circumstances I have a little sympathy for you myself, and will not attempt to dry one tear that may stand glistening in the public eye, for your redress.

¶ 6. In charging me with improper conduct in attempting to get students at Castleton, you also say, that "the practice of sending agents and writing letters, &c. &c. is, and has been very common in other schools than the Vermont Academy of Medicine.—You may find the Officers of a College busy in this despicable business." In relation to yourself you say, "Since I have been connected with the Medical College of the University of Vermont, in no single instance, to my knowledge, has one word been said, verbally or by letter, directly or indirectly, to induce any one to seek instruction here, nothing more than what appears in our printed circulars. These public and solemn declarations you say you make in defence of yourself. They are, Sir, singular declarations for a Professor in a Medical Institution to make; but I believe they are true. No one acquainted with the present *pitiful* condition of your school will doubt them, and I am sure you might have safely gone farther, and solemnly declared, upon the honor of Professor Lincoln that you had never, verbally or by letter, directly or indirectly, done one single act, of yourself, to build up your school, or add to its prosperity; and most men situated as you are, a Professor without patronage, an instructor without pupils, a physician without patients, would be disheartened by this time, and solemnly declare that they never would make an effort. But I forbear to

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remark. The question which you say you have been so often asked by the friends of your institution, "Why do you not take more pains to get large classes?" and the real number of those classes furnishes a sufficient commentary. As to myself, I am free to say, that my exertions have been warm and ardent for the institution with which I am connected. I try to induce students to seek instruction at the Vermont Academy of Medicine, and desire to accommodate and please them when they come. I write letters, send out circulars and agents to give the necessary information to Medical Students; for without this exertion, the little puny institutions would impose upon the young men of our country, and in many instances make them believe that they had received valuable instruction—full courses of lectures in the short period of ten weeks. I exert myself verbally and by letter, directly and indirectly, to obtain students, and could not feel myself justified in pursuing the lazy, indifferent course you say you pursue, and care no more what your opinion is in regard to the practice of schools, than I do for your original sin. Nor can I say of you as you have of me, in relation to your qualifications for the station you occupy. For I truly believe you precisely fitted for the place you pretend to fill, a Professor in a school without scholars, lecturing to the naked walls of a College, pretending to practice and no patients, and claiming public patronage and sympathy, when the public know you not. Yes, I think Benjamin Lincoln admirably qualified for this station, and not to be envied by any man.

¶ 7. Why is it, Sir, you have taken the course you say you have? Is it because your conduct in relation your institution will not bear the light—or is it from cowardly fear and stupid indifference? But you have at length wakened into life. Your circular in the *Sentinel* must, according to your own declarations, be your first effort. And do you expect by such efforts, to make the public believe, that it is because you have not resorted to the despicable business of writing letters with which you charge other Colleges, that your institution has dwindled away, and is scarcely entitled to a name, while others have been prospering around you. Are you so torpid as to believe, that the public will not consider your late sympathetic appeal, a premature circular for your next lecture term? Do you flatter yourself, that an intelligent community will consider your attack designed to expose any fault of mine, or will they view it as the convulsive struggles of a disappointed, neglected, and evil-minded nincompoop.

¶ 8. I will now, for a moment, more particularly listen to your belching forth your slanderous invectives in your communication. In speaking of the Professors of the Medical School at Castleton, you say, "As to Dr. Woodward, he is beyond the reach of even the evil passions of any honest man." I shall not undertake to unfold the mysteries wrapt up in this dark and cunning sentence. My idea always had been, that an honest man was the wrong one to go to, to find the evil passions of which you speak. Yours may be different. You say, Professors in Medical Institutions should be men of sound learning and unwavering integrity, above a bribe, fearing a lie and scorning to do a mean act. In the documents herewith presented, there seems to be nothing wanting to demonstrate, that Theodore Woodward, M. D. Dean of the Faculty in the Vermont Academy of Medicine at Castleton, has shown himself unworthy the confidence of the public, and utterly unfit to fill the station which he now occupies." Thus charging me with bribery, falsehood, unsound learning, and doing of a mean act. Little puss how you sneeze! Lincoln, a gentleman, would blush in making such charges against any individual, and then pretend to sustain them by such affidavits as John Harrington, Dr. Matson and an unknown Canadian, when a slight examination of the affidavits of which you speak, in connexion with those I present you, will stamp those charges with an indelible mark upon yourself, and show to the world, that if there is any slander, that can degrade and brutalize a scoundrel, it is that of which you are guilty. "'Tis true 'tis pity, and pity 'tis true." When you come to facts, all you pretend to complain of is, that in 1831, I attempted, by offering to reduce our fees, to induce four Canadian students not to stop at your institution, but to come to Castleton, and that a short time since, in the town of Middletown, I stated that you, or the faculty of your

institution, had obtained the same students by making a reduction of your fees. This is the whole head and front of the offending.

¶ 9. First, as to my attempts to get away the Canadian students, I have before me the letter I received from Mr. Caut previously to sending my agent, Mr. Orms, to Burlington, and you and the public can here see what inducement I had to give the fellow the information I did.

#### MR. COTE'S LETTER.

*Sir* : As we are three medical students, desiring to follow your medical lectures, and afterwards take degrees, if approved, I beg from you an immediate answer on the following questions :

Can you give degrees to students who have followed lectures at McGill College at Montreal, Lower Canada ? And what are the prices of boarding, lodging, fuel, lighting and washing, &c. ? At the same time, we would feel much obliged to you, if you send us a copy of your rules. The lectures that we followed were as such :

One gentleman has followed two complete courses of lectures on Anatomy, Surgery, Philosophy and Materia Medica; one on Chemistry, Pharmacy and Therapeutics; besides this, a complete course of lectures on Surgery, delivered by Robert Nelson, M. D.

The second gentleman has followed one complete course of lectures on Anatomy, Surgery, Physiology, Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and diseases of Women and Children.

The third one has followed two complete courses of lectures on Anatomy, Surgery, Physiology, one on Chemistry, Pharmacy, Therapeutics, Materia Medica, Midwifery, Diseases of Women and Children, Theory and Practice of Medicine, with Dr. Nelson's lectures on Surgery.

You may see by the above statement if we are entitled to a degree according to the rules of your Academy. In giving an immediate answer to the above by the next mail, you will oblige

Your most obedient Servant,

CYRUS CAUT.

*Burlington Hotel, August 2, 1831.*

Do you find any thing in this letter manifesting a desire or inclination to attend lectures at your institution, or stay at Burlington. I see no intimation of the kind, nothing that looks like it, any more than like going a fishing to Lake Memphremagog. At the date of this letter, were these Canadian students members of the University of all Vermont, or were they students seeking information in relation to medical schools temporarily located at a Burlington Hotel, August 2d, 1831, waiting for a letter from me ? The letter here inserted is signed *Cyrus Caut*, and I immediately put one into the hands of the Post Master directed to "Cyrus Caut," in answer to his. Several gentlemen have examined it, have no difficulty in making out the name, and it can with no more propriety be called *Cyril Cote* than John Blannerhasset.

¶ 10. In a few days after this I received another letter, dated at Burlington, and signed *Cyrus Caut* again, expressing much surprise that I had not answered his first, and requesting me to do so immediately. I did not then, nor do I now know, why my letter was not received, or why this student should sign his directed to me, "Cyrus Caut," and then in his affidavit call himself *Cyril Cote*, but I then thought, and do now, that there was something wrong about the matter, and concluded not to write again, but send some person to enquire for, find the Canadian students and give them the necessary information, &c. I accordingly sent Mr. Orms, a student of mine, the "agent" upon the despicable business of which you speak—a young man whose character is irreproachable, and who stands beyond the reach of any slander of yours. In his affidavit you will see the instructions I gave him. You will there learn, that I directed him, that if the Canadian students were engaged at your institution, upon honorable terms, to say nothing to them ; but, if he should learn that you had offered a reduction

of fees to induce them to stay at Burlington, to meet your terms, promptly and without hesitation. And you see likewise, that Mr. Orms made no offer until Mr. Cote assured him that the Faculty of your institution had agreed to throw off the regular fees of *one student* out of the four provided they would stay with you. Mr. Orms then made the same offer.

¶11. You say that Mr. Cote said to Mr. Orms, You need not urge us to leave this place and go to Castleton, &c. Where, Sir, do you find this language? Certainly not in the affidavit of Mr. Cote. But do you find it in words to that import? No—directly the reverse. For Mr. Cote says, "On parting, I represented to Mr. Orms, that we should wish for vouchers, and that consequently, we should expect an answer from Dr. Woodward, confirming what he had stated." Here, then, either you or Mr. Cote must be guilty of a wilful falsehood.

¶12. Mr. Orms contradicts some part of Mr. Cote's affidavit, a garbled statement of insulated facts, that make only for yourself, while the former furnishes a full exposition of the truth of this matter, that gives to the transaction an entire different version. You will recollect, Mr. Cote is your own witness, and I now ask, where is he to be believed? When he tells Mr. Orms that the Faculty in your institution had agreed to reduce the fees of the Canadian students, or where in his affidavit he says, there was no such agreement ever made? Whether the one statement or the other be true, my offer was made upon his representation, and it illy befits you to complain of me for taking Mr. Cote's statement to be true, when all your thundering denunciations against me are made upon the authority of the same individual's statement. And now upon this point, I leave Professor Lincoln to his own whinings, conscious that whatever his opinion may be, I have done nothing in this matter which an honorable man would not approve.

¶13. But a word or two upon the Middletown declaration of mine to Dr. Matson. On the 10th day of Nov. 1832, I amputated a limb in Middletown, Vt. in presence of 12 or 14 persons. Dr. Matson had been the attending physician, but the patient became dissatisfied with the conduct of Dr. M. and dismissed him, previously to the operation. This excited his indignation. He manifested a strong disposition to impute his misfortune in the case to my previous disagreement with him in opinion. He was present, as he testifies, at the operation, and had he opened the whole budget, he would have said that he got into a high state of mental excitement on the occasion, as boys frequently will, and conducted more like a mad cat, than like a professional gentleman—attacked the Faculty of the Vermont Academy of Medicine—accused them of trying to get away the Burlington students by underbidding, &c. &c. I heard the Doctor's charges, contradicted them, and told him that it was the Burlington Faculty who kept the Canadian students, by making a reduction of fees. I will not fill a newspaper with affidavits to prove this statement true. Every man present who paid any attention to the conversation, knows it to be a fact. I charged you with underbidding in reply to Dr. Matson, at that time, and charge you with it now, in reply to your recent northern light upon this affair. I ask not the public for their sympathies in my case, and am willing to abide their decision. You know that this doctor Matson induced you to make your sympathetic appeal at the time you did. Your correspondence was before the public previously to that event, for I was informed by a number of gentlemen of Middletown, that your Dr. Matson would pick your flint for a newspaper battle—they judging from the character of your letter to him. You see that I said to Dr. Matson, nothing more than what Mr. Cote said to Mr. Orms. My authority for charging you with under-bidding as I then did, and do now, is the same as that upon which you rely for your vituperations and abuse. If what Mr. Cote said to Mr. Orms is true, then all I have said in relation to yourself, and the other gentlemen with whom you are connected, is, of course, equally true. If Mr. Cote's statement were false, still my declarations were made upon the authority of the same individual that yours are, charging me with having used similar efforts. Any charge, therefore, you see fit to make against me in this matter, you should first make against Professor Lincoln.

¶14. And do you now feel the blow which you directed at me recoiling upon your own head? And is the arrow whose point had been dipped in venom, as

deadly as devils could engender, and which you aimed at me, suddenly turned back upon yourself, and piercing your own bosom. You say, "In making this communication, I act upon my own individual responsibility," &c. "I have not asked the opinion or consent of any one." Here I believe you, Doctor. From the known reputation of your President and associate Professors, I am satisfied that they desire to have it so understood, and believe that if they had been consulted, you would have been prevented from appearing in the public journals with your smut, even if they had been driven to the extremity of tying you to a gate post to have prevented it. When I look at you in your present situation, though I freely give you my sympathies, yet I cannot but smile a little at the language in your circular when you say, "If this publication should in any degree injure the reputation of the Academy, it will give more pain to me than to any one else;" and would console you by saying, that you have no occasion to increase your pain by any such reflections, and probably never will have, unless it is the pain you ultimately and justly may experience, should you become sensible of the mean and dastardly attack you have made upon me.

¶ 15. When looking back can you find any excuse for the course you have taken? Will you plead a misrepresentation of facts to you as furnishing that pretext. No paroxysm of rage into which you could have been thrown by the stories of your affidavit-makers should have hurried you forward into the public prints, with such broad and sweeping declarations, till you had, at least, taken the course any gentleman would have taken, to ascertain the truth.

¶ 16. Now, Sir, in taking my leave of you, be assured I should have replied to your appeal at an earlier date, had I not, in the hurry of business, forgotten both you and your communication, and will only say, that when a man, situated like yourself, a Professor in a public institution, descends from his station, and in a newspaper, for causes and under similar circumstances, throws out charges against the character of another individual, alike situated, as you have done, an intelligent community must either mark him for a villain, or if heaven-born reason has at other times been his guide, they must lend him their sympathies at his misfortune in her untimely desertion.

T. WOODWARD.

Castleton, March 11, 1833.

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*Mr. Orms's Affidavit.*

¶ 17. (a) I CORNELIUS ORMS, of Castleton, testify and say, that some time in August, 1831, Dr. Woodward informed me, that he had received a letter from a Canadian gentleman, Mr. Caut, then at Burlington, stating that he and two other Canadians were then at Burlington, and were wishing to attend a course of lectures at the Vermont Academy of Medicine.

(b) Dr. Woodward then told me that he had written to them, and had received no answer, but had another letter from them, requesting an answer. Consequently, he wished me to go to Burlington, and see the gentlemen, and ascertain, if possible, why they had not received his letters, and why theirs had been so long detained after written, as appeared from the date; directing me to learn whether they had taken the tickets of the Medical College—and if so, to say nothing of their coming to Castleton. Or if they had been induced by an offer of a reduction of fees to stay there, to make them as good an offer.

(c) Accordingly I went to Burlington, and, August 10th, saw Mr. C. and two others. On enquiring, Mr. C. informed me that they had received no answer from Dr. Woodward. During the conversation, I enquired of them whether they had taken the tickets of, or had obligated themselves to attend a course of lectures at that school. They said they had not, but were waiting an answer from Castleton.

(d) In the course of the interview Mr. C. and the other gentlemen did repeatedly express their wishes to attend a course of lectures at the Vermont Academy of Medicine, provided they could be admitted on the same terms they were to be received at the Medical College of the University of Vermont—giving me to

understand, that if they all staid at Burlington, a reduction of fees to the amount of one course would be made. I then told them, if that was the case, I was authorized to say, they could have the same inducements from Castleton. They then agreed, that in case Mr. Viger, who had not yet arrived, should not be obligated to stay there they would all come, otherwise they should probably stay at Burlington. Mr. Caut assuring me, that he would use his endeavors to persuade his fellow students to come, saying that if it were not for Mr. V. they would come that evening or the next.

(e) The amount of the reduction of fees was not specified—no more than to meet the proposals made by the gentlemen of the Medical College of the University of Vermont—nor was there during our conversation, one word said respecting the discounting of eleven dolairs on the fees of each one of them, provided they should come to Castleton. Neither did Mr. Caut say to me, directly nor indirectly, “ You need not urge me to leave this place,” &c. &c. as was stated in a late solemn declaration to the public.

Sworn to before me, January 30th, 1833.

L. M. MASON, *Justice Peace.*

REMARKS, ON THE RELATIONS ASSUMED BY THE VERMONT CHRONICLE  
TO THE FOREGOING ARTICLES.

My APPEAL was re-published in the Vt. Chronicle of the 4th Jan. 1833 and was introduced by the following Editorial Notice.

“ It is by special request, and with extreme regret and reluctance, that we admit the following Article, from the Burlington Sentinel. If any feel themselves aggrieved by it, they will of course have a right to defend themselves in our columns. If controversy shall ensue, we hope it will be brought to a close as soon as possible, and that all needless use of irritating language will be avoided. We would not admit it all, but for two considerations.

1st. Dr. Lincoln publishes in self-defence. As some of these Affidavits show, he had been publickly accused of improprieties, against which he wishes to defend himself.

2nd. The practice in question, of enticing students into literary, scientific, and professional institutions, is of very pernicious tendency. What, institutions *in* this state have done, we do not undertake to say ; but we know instances, in which students have been enticed to some College *out of* the state, by the promise of obtaining a Degree, with less expense of time and study, than at our own Colleges. This is just offering a Bounty for superficial scholar-ship. And it is certain, from facts within our knowledge, that the desire of Medical Instructors to swell the number of their Pupils, has introduced into practice some, who are, and there is reason to believe always will be, utterly unfit to be entrusted with the care of lives and limbs.”

The request to re-publish was made by one of my Friends, but without my knowledge. Had I been consulted I should have opposed it ; for, of all the papers in the world, the Chronicle was *the* one in which I did not wish to see that Appeal re-published. The time had not then come, to call in the aid of the Chronicle.

I expected Dr. Woodward would reply. I feared his cunning might keep him silent, but expected he would be induced to come out and give me an opportunity

clearly to convict him, not only of Falsehood and Calumny against the University, but of offences against the Cause of Medical Education and against Decency and Good Morals, so rank, that the Publick should be forced to notice them. And when the Harvest-time should come, I hoped to see the strong Arm of the Chronicle, labouring in the Field and giving point and purpose to the Labours of others. I feared that a premature movement might thwart my purpose. I knew nothing of it, however, till the work was done; and have never, till this moment, expressed my opinion on the subject. My fears were quieted, for the time, by the appearance of the Editorial Article just quoted. All wore a favourable appearance and promised well for the future.

Let it be understood that, in relation to all this, I have no complaint to make. When my words are once before the Publick, they are at the disposal of my Friends to do with as they think expedient. Had the gentleman, who made the request, known my Plan for future operations, he would never have made it.

I make no complaint against the Chronicle, for the 'reluctance' with which that request was complied with. The elevated standing of that Paper and the immense influence it is now exerting, on the very Men who themselves influence others, was enough to excite 'regret' at being called upon to expose to scorn, a man who holds so elevated a station in the official distinctions of society, as Dr. Woodward then held and is now permitted to hold.

But after the lapse of about three months, to wit, on the 29th of March, the Chronicle came out with an *expurgated edition* of Dr. Woodward's Letter to Prof. Lincoln, prefaced by the following Editorial Notice.

"Dr. Woodward of Castleton, has replied to Dr. Lincoln of Burlington, whose statement was published in the Chronicle about the first of January; and, according to a promise then made and communicated to Dr. Woodward, we give his answer a place in our columns. For reasons which we deem sufficient, we omit certain passages, which have no bearing on the truth or falsehood of Dr. Lincoln's charges. It will be seen, by those who compare the Documents, that there is a plain contradiction, between the Affidavit of Mr. Cote, as given by Dr. Lincoln, and the Affidavit of Mr. Orms."

Supposing the Reader to have read my Appeal and to have read the Original Letter, as it here appears, without ever before having seen or heard of it, or of the Chronicle—I would ask whether the word 'charges,' used by the Chronicle, appears to have been well selected. It is true that Dr. Lincoln did bring heavy charges against Dr. W., but where did they *originate*? If I read aright, Dr. L.'s *charges were repelled, back to their original source*, I object to this word, because I know that the Chronicle has succeeded in giving currency to the false impression that I *attacked* Dr. W. My Appeal was a Defence—a 'self-defence' (to use the words of the Chronicle in January.)

And I would also ask if the Reader finds that 'plain contradiction,' spoken of by the Chronicle? I do not. All I can find, which could have been mistaken for a *plain contradiction*, lies between the words of Mr. Orms, 'giving me to understand &c'—and the words of Dr. Cote 'It was never proposed to abate a cent &c'. But Mr. Orms does not *say* that Mr. Cote *told* him so and so,—but only that he *understood* so and so:—and surely, it could hardly have escaped the sagacity of the Chronicle, that there was a possibility of a *mis-understanding*, on the part of a Yankee, 'cocked and primed' (to use a favourite expression of Dr. W.) for an Under-bid, as he *swears* he was, when conversing with a Canadian gentleman.

And again:—Why was my name coupled with the name of Mr. Orms, in that manner. The impression, received by every Reader of the Chronicle, was, that Mr. Orms and Dr. Lincoln were at issue, as to what Mr. Côte said. But such was not the fact. Mr. Côte's Affidavit was appended to an article written by Dr.

Lincoln and Mr. Orms' Affidavit was appended to an article written by Dr. Woodward; but Dr. Cote and Mr. Orms both spake for themselves, and the last sentence in the above extract, should have been written thus—‘a plain (implied?) contradiction, between the Affidavit of Dr. Cote and the Affidavit of Mr. Orms.’ This would have made the sentence symmetrical, and would have stated the plain matter of fact, and nothing more nor less. But if my name must be introduced at all, it would seem that Respect enough was due to the University, to have placed *me* by the side of the *Captain* of this Piratical Clipper, and not by the side of the *Cabin-boy*. The following construction would also have rendered the sentence symmetrical,—would have prevented any false impression, and would have been a little more in keeping with good etiquette.—‘a plain contradiction, between the Affidavit of Dr. Cote, as given by Dr. Lincoln, and the Affidavit of Mr. Orms, as given by Dr. Woodward.’

But it is hardly worth while to notice faults so trifling, when there are others of so grave a character. In omitting certain parts of Dr. W.’s Letter—in withholding the true reason—and giving as the only one, so far as the Readers of the Chronicle could possibly be supposed to know, that the omitted parts were *irrelevant* merely—i. e.—did not bear on the ‘*truth or falsehood* of Dr. Lincoln’s charges’—the Chronicle has done me a Wrong—the magnitude of which I now leave it to others to estimate: and has done more to screen Dr. W. from merited censure,—more to enable him successfully to carry on his Piratical warfare against the University, and to practice his Arts of ‘enticing’ &c. than any other paper or man, or set of men in this State, have power to do. My fears for the consequences of the re-publication of the *Appeal*, have been more than realized. The Chronicle has not only withdrawn its strong Arm from my support and in effect, closed its Columns against any future articles from me on that subject,—but has sided against me:—Has raised a question as to the ‘*truth or falsehood*’ of a declaration, by me ‘publickly and solemnly’ made,—and has then proceeded to publish a tissue of wilful, wicked, and calumnious lies—backed up by Perjury!—after having first *washed off* all that excess of filth, which adhered to them, as they came from the hands of their Father, and by the odour of which their true genealogy might have been detected. The Chronicle has struck a deadly blow at the only Strong Point of Him, who dared to go foremost to this warfare, and has now left him to look for other Friends or to struggle alone against its own almost irresistible Power.

Even at the risk of being thought to dwell too long on this subject in this place, I will now pass in review the conditions of the case, as they were presented to the Chronicle; hoping that he may see how much reason I have for complaining.

After reading the remarks which introduced my *APPEAL*, to the Columns of the Chronicle, I am utterly confounded and at loss. The conduct of the Chronicle is an Enigma, of which the Sphynx might despair of finding the Solution, except by imputing to that Print, *Motives and Fears*, which its whole Life and its every Editorial Act, combine to prevent our supposing. Far be it from me to impute any unworthy Motive, or unmanly Fear. I prefer to let the whole matter rest, as it now is, a profound Mystery; the solution of which, if it shall ever appear, may be, as I hope, satisfactory.

I well know how arduous are the Labours, and how oft-times, difficult the Duty of independent Editors; but the case in question was so plain a one, that I can find no excuse for the Chronicle on this ground. It is admitted that I wrote in ‘self-defence.’ Having been accused [and falsely too] of gross improprieties, it was my wish to defend myself. The crime charged against me and my Associates was one which has been denounced as a ‘bounty for superficial Scholarship;’ and, if the charge was true against Us, then the Medical Faculty of the University must have stood, in the estimation of the Chronicle, with those ‘Medical Instructors’ who have introduced into practice, some men who are and always will be, ‘*unfit to be trusted*’;—and all this, for the selfish object of swelling the number of their Classes. It is admitted that I had a right to complain—had good ground for Appeal to the sympathies of my Fellow Citizens,

and the Appeal was admitted to the Columns of the 'Chronicle' for that very reason. And what was the Evidence, submitted by me, to establish my own Innocence and to fix upon my Calumniator the very crime he had wantonly charged upon Us? Was not that evidence satisfactory? I first 'publickly and solemnly' declared myself and my Associates innocent of that crime and innocent, not in that instance only, but of all crimes of that sort. I brought the *Oath*, of a gentleman whose word was never doubted, and who knew all the Facts, to Corroborate my own declaration. What more was needed? But this was not all. I produced Dr. Woodward's letter to Mr Caut, in which he says "*The proposal made by my Pupil Mr. Orms, I will abide by in relation to the fees*" and the Affidavit of Dr. Cote interpreted this language and showed what that '*proposal*' was. Could any thing be wanting to establish his guilt and Our innocence? My Appeal was admitted 'with extreme regret and reluctance,' notwithstanding all this, because some might 'feel themselves aggrieved by it.' It was published *entire* and without my knowledge or consent. (But in all this I have no cause for complaint whatever.) And now when three months had passed, Dr. Woodward's Letter to Prof. Lincoln appears:—and 'it is requested by Dr. W. as an act at strict justice on the part of the Chronicle to re-publish that Letter.' We hear nothing of 'extreme regret' from the Chronicle at re-publishing, nor do we see any evidence of 'extreme reluctance':—and I cannot but suppose it was re-published willingly. But the *whole* was not re-published—and why not? Did Dr. W. request of the Editors to submit his production to a Purification to make it fit to appear in decent company? why was not the *Reason* for omitting certain passages given? Dr. Woodward's letter contained a confession, on his part, of the very crime he had falsely charged upon Us. Was not that, with my solemn Declaration of Innocence, and Dr. Cote's Oath to the same intent, sufficient? Or was the Chronicle satisfied with Dr. Woodward's *Defence*, for *doing* what he pronounced an 'underhanded and dis-honourable' act when he falsely charged it upon Us? This is impossible. We know that the Chronicle has a higher standard, by which to try men's actions, than the Rule adopted by Dr. Woodward. We know that that Defence could not have been satisfactory to the Chronicle, even if all the Facts, on which it rests, are admitted to be true. But did the Chronicle read that Letter—and did he fail to see that some of Dr. Woodward's fundamental *facts* carry impossibility and absurdity on their front, involving the intercalation of Eighteen months, somewhere between the 2nd and the 10th of August 1831? Was there nothing in this Letter which could raise a question as to the 'truth or falsehood' of Dr. W's Statements? And nothing which tended to corroborate the truth of Dr. Lincoln's? Was there nothing in the original Letter (the publication of which *as a whole was requested*, by Dr. W.) which *did not appear* to the eye of the Reader of the Chronicle? Nothing concealed which would tend to raise a question as to the veracity of the Author of that Letter? Was there nothing *kept back*, except what was irrelevant merely? Was there nothing *kept back*, which *would have borne* upon the 'truth or falsehood of Dr. Lincoln's charges,' had any question as to their truth or falsehood existed? No question was raised as to the truth or falsehood of Dr. W's Stateinents, and the most successful precaution was taken, to prevent the Reader from raising such a question. And was nothing *published*, that had 'no bearing on the truth or falsehood of Dr. L's charges'? What had all Dr. Woodward's calumnious lies against Dr. Matson, to do with 'the truth or falsehood of Dr. Lincoln's charges'?\* Had the Chron-

\*To all the Readers of the Chronicle, I would say, that Dr. Matson is a young man of inflexible integrity,—of a modest, retiring mien, and one who, as I know, is far better informed in the Anatomical and Surgical departments of his Profession, than a great majority of Practitioners in this State. Dr. W. has long cherished a deadly enmity against him, the reason of which is given on page 67. He wrote a defence, against the wanton, brutal attack from Dr. W., and the Chronicle refused to publish it. But this was not all. Its refusal was couched in such language, that the Readers (I speak advisedly,) supposed he had written a foolish letter and had made himself appear more to disadvantage than Dr. W. had represented. That Letter appeared in the Vermont Statesman of the 16th April, 1833, and is re-printed here (see p 40, Doc. III.) What objection had the Chronicle to giving Dr. Matson a hearing? Was it not in duty bound to do so; or at least, to refuse, in language which should not appear, like adding insult to injury.

icle said not a word, but published the whole, it would have acted in accordance with the sentiments expressed on the 4th of January. Its readers would not have failed to see, that there was nothing but truth, in all I had said, and that there *might be*, at least, nothing but Falsehood in all Dr. W. had said, and in all his 'Affidavit-maker' had sworn to. But the omissions and the brief preparatory notice gave a false complexion to the whole. I can interpret plain language myself, but have not trusted to my own interpretation. I have conversed with several Readers of the Chronicle, and they have all expressed astonishment when a copy of the original Letter was put into their hands. They had all been grossly deceived, as to the real state of the case. Dr. Matson, Dr. Cote and myself have suffered, and Dr. W. has triumphed. But the day of *his* rejoicing is over.

It is well for me, that I counted the cost, before going out to this warfare. I foresaw, among the possible events, *death at my post*—and am ready to meet it, if it comes. But I did not dream, that with my *face to the Enemy* I should receive a shot in the *back*!

My 'Robe and my Integrity' are all I have. The *Robe* is a borrowed Honour and may be recalled at pleasure, by those who have lent it. My 'Integrity' is all I dare call my own:—and if that can be filched from me, by those whom I had ever delighted to respect and to honour, then am I 'poor indeed.'

These remarks are made with strong feeling, I confess: and could the Chronicle *look in*, upon the wound it has made, it would feel too. I disclaim all passion and all feeling of hostility to the Chronicle. More in grief than in anger, I exclaim, 'should I have answered Caius Cassius so'? The truth is, the Chronicle believed Dr. Woodward and did not believe me.

Let all my friends, who talk abou' the impossibility of a man so degraded in his Moral Character as Dr. Woodward is, being able to influence Publick Opinion against the University,—ask the Readers of the Chronicle what they *now* think about it. A man who holds the *Station* of Dr. W. *has Power*—and it must be resisted by Power, not by Silence.

I do not ask of the Chronicle one word in explanation, nor one word in apology, unless it come by a private conveyance. I am willing *now*, to trust the whole matter to the Conscience of the Chronicle, still believing it to be conducted by Men, who would not *knowingly*, depart one hair from the Line of Rectitude. All I wish is, that they may respect me as much as I do them. I earnestly hope the Chronicle will not at present notice these remarks in its Columns. The Battle has begun:—the first charge has been made and the Leader of that Band of fierce Barbarians, who brought a War of Extermination into our quiet and happy Borders, has fallen,—fatally wounded. Let the Chronicle throw off its *Armour* and put on the *Robe*. Let it stand in the place of Surgeon and Priest to the expiring Tyrant, to assuage his Pain and prepare him for his Departure.

## APPENDIX.

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### PART SECOND. *A Review of Dr. Woodward's Letter to Professor Lincoln.*

[The Reader is requested to notice the following circumstances of the notation here adopted, viz. When the word LETTER occurs, if it means Dr. W.'s Letter to Prof. Lincoln, it will be written with an initial Capital. When the Pronouns WE, US, OUR, &c., are used to mean the Medical Faculty of the University, they will be written with an initial Capital.]

SECTION V. Dr. W. pleads guilty to the Charges and sets up a *Defence*, which is not made out, even admitting the truth of his statements.

#### § 12. His CONFESSIONS.

We find, in the Letter, the following words, viz., "All you pretend "to complain of is, that in 1831, I attempted, by offering to reduce "our fees, to induce four Canadian students not to stop at your in- "stitution, but to come to Castleton, and that a short time since, in "the Town of Middletown, I stated that you or the Faculty of your "institution, had obtained the same students by making a reduction "of your fees. This is the whole head and front of the offending."\* Again:—he says, "I have done nothing in this matter which an hon- "orable man would not approve."

Here he admits that he accused Us of reducing Our fees—i. e., of under-bidding, and does not deny that *he* pronounced Under-bidding to

\* Yes,—this is "the whole head and front of the Offending":—but the Sting of that Offending does not appear any where in the "head and front." It lies concealed in that part, which this Monster keeps behind, when he shows his "head and front" to the Publick. The Doctor should have added that he *falsely* accused Us;—that he accused Us of "taking *underhanded* and *dishonourable* means to obtain Students"—that We *prevented* these Canadian Gentlemen from going to Castleton in the Autumn of 1831, by reducing our fees. The Doctor affects to think his offence a mere trifle. But did *he* think it a matter not "worthy the attention of school boys" when he made his "Middletown declaration" on the 10th of Nov. 1832?

be "an underhanded and dishonourable means of obtaining Students." He admits that he himself did offer an Under-bid, for the express purpose of "*inducing*" four Canadian Students not stop at Burlington, but to go to Castleton. And yet he says "I have done nothing in this matter, which an honourable man would not approve"!! Here we have the Doctor's Rule of Honour. No honourable man can disapprove of that in *him*, which is underhanded and dishonourable in *Us*.

Such are his Confessions : let us look at his Defence.

#### § 13. HIS DEFENCE.

And what is his Defence ? This, viz. that We had done the same thing before !

From Mr. Orms' Affidavit, and all parts of Dr. W.'s Letter, based (or rather intended to *appear* as if based) on the statements of Mr. Orms, it is evident that Dr. W. depends, for his Defence, solely upon establishing the point that We did offer a reduction of Our fees *before* he did.\* We have already seen what is the Doctor's Rule of Honour :—here we have an extract from his Code of Morals.

#### § 14. HIS DEFENCE NOT MADE OUT.

(A) And how does he manage this novel Defence ? Suppose his statements to be true, in part, (they cannot *all* be true at once) and what will they prove ? That We *did* reduce Our fees ? No. All that he has attempted to make out, is, that Mr. Orms *said*, that Mr. Cote *gave him to understand*, that We had done so ;—and, "without taking the course, which any Gentleman would have taken, to ascertain the truth," he publicly accused Us of an "*underhanded and dishonourable*" transaction.†

\* On a perusal of the Letter, it will be seen that the Writer had two points to make out, viz., a Ground for *doing* what he calls an "underhanded and dishonourable" act ; and a Ground for *accusing Us* of having done it. The first is blown up, by his own Declaration that he does not believe the Fac. of the Med. Coll. ever did any such thing ; and his second is blown up by his own falsehoods in relation to the deportment and language of Dr. Matson (at the scene of the Operation performed by Dr. W. at Middletown, on the 10th Nov. 1832—the occasion on which he accused Us of Under-bidding, &c.)

† Why did not Mr. Orms tell us what Mr. Cote said, that we might judge for ourselves, what right he had to understand him to say that, which from Mr. Cote's previous testimony, must have been false ? Mr. Orms had read the Affidavit of Mr. Cote and must have known it was his duty to be explicit. Perhaps Mr. Cote said—it's a fine evening Sir—and Mr. Orms *understood* that to mean Under-bidding. But Mr. Cote said nothing about the fees,—he said nothing, from which Mr. Orms could have understood any such thing ; and this statement, which

(B) In order to the justification of Dr. W., on his own ground of Defence, it must first be proved, that these Canadian Students *wished* to go to Castleton and that We did something to *prevent* them from going :—in short, that We did reduce Our fees, and that We did it for the purpose of inducing them to stay with Us.

That no reduction of fees was ever thought of, or offered by Us, I shall not now attempt to prove. All that remains to be shown, therefore, is that they *did not wish* to go to Castleton, except in case they could not be admitted here. And we have evidence enough and to spare on this point. If Dr. W. had seen Mr. Cote's letter of the 2nd Aug. only, he must have supposed these Canadian Gentlemen wished, at all events, to go to Castleton. But he (or *his Agent*, and we cannot separate the Principal and the Accomplice in this “despicable business”) made the under-bid after he knew that they had made up their minds to remain here, if possible ; and when he knew that no such offer had ever been proposed by us.

(C) But, Dr. W. *knew* that We made no such offer. He says himself that he does not believe we did any such thing. In his Letter we find the following words, viz. “ You say, [quoting from my article of the 28th. Dec. 1832.] ‘since I have been connected with the

Mr. Orms swore to, in Jan. 1833, was invented in 1833, for the purpose of helping his more wicked Master out of (still deeper into ?) difficulty.

But, Suppose Mr. Cote had said something, which Mr. Orms *Misunderstood* to mean under-bidding on our part,—What then ? Is Dr. Woodward justified in accusing Us, on *such* evidence ?

Again—Are We responsible for all that men, who came here to attend Lectures, may say to Dr. W.'s Agents ? It is fortunate for Us, and very well for the Cause of Truth, that Mr. Orms met the men he did meet. They were Gentlemen, and conducted like Gentlemen throughout. But suppose that, instead of meeting Mr. Cote, Mr. Orms had met a man something like himself,—acquainted with the Under-bidding and Agent-sending System—apt at a bribe,—and “ living in the twilight between Truth and Falsehood,”—might not such a man be supposed to have tact enough, to test the Diplomatick Talent of the Minister, and by some method, direct or indirect, give him to understand that We had reduced our fees, for the purpose of drawing him out ? Surely such a case is supposable, and are We to be accused of taking “underhanded and dishonourable means to obtain Students” upon the representations of an Agent, sent into our very Lecture Rooms on this “despicable business” of trying to “*induce*” Students not to stop here, but to go to Castleton ?

Or, suppose that some Wag, already acquainted with Dr. W. and with his style of doing things, should find one of these Ministers Plenipotent, skulking about the Med. College and should *give him to understand* something about man-raps, What then ?

“Med. Coll. U. Vt., in no single instance, to my knowledge, has one word been said, verbally or by letter, directly or indirectly, to induce any one to seek Instruction here,—nothing more than what appears in our printed Circulars.’ These are, Sir, singular declarations for a Professor in a Medical Institution to make ; but I believe they are “true.” Now certainly offering to discount 25 per cent. is saying something, directly to induce Students to seek Instruction here, and if Dr. W. tells the truth in this case, he must look about for some other Defence.\*

\* In the passage quoted in the text, the Doctor indulges in a sprightly vein of semi-irony, in which he appears to better advantage than in other parts of his Letter ; and it does not appear, *prima facie*, that this passage can fairly be quoted against him. On first reading this wonderful production, I did not discover all its treasures ; but on a careful re-perusal, I find that in this case he has unquestionably revealed what he did not intend should be known, *viz.*—that he *knows* with whom he is dealing,—that he *knows* We shall not interfere, to prevent Students going where they choose to go, nor from yielding to his “solicitations” and his bribes ; and that he lays his plans accordingly :—in short—that the very Meridian Line of his plan of operations in this quarter is that Line of Rectitude, by which he *knows* the Med. Faculty of the University ever walk. He would have kept his operations secret, however, if possible, for this obvious reason, *viz.* if it was generally known among Med. Students, as it is known among Practitioners (and to some extent among their Pupils), that he is willing to sell tickets at any price, then he could never get the full price. But when the whole matter was laid before the Publick, and his letter to Mr. Cote of the 11th. Nov. 1831, had betrayed him, he comes out like a man, acknowledges the whole, and, like some of whom we read,—glories in his Shame.—He openly avows his adherence to the Agent-sending System and tries to put a good face upon it, by telling the Publick how “warm and ardent” he is in his “exertions for the institution with which he is connected,”—talks of the necessity of vigilance and activity on his part in sending out “Circulars and Agents,” and in writing “Letters,” “to give the necessary information to Medical Students,” lest the “young men of our Country” be “imposed upon by the little puny institutions” &c. &c.†

He even contrasts his activity with the “lazy, indiferent course” pursued by me, [and of course by the rest of the Faculty,] and says distinctly that, although my declaration, that We never say any thing directly nor indirectly (except what is said in the Printed Circulars,) to induce any one to seek Instruction here—“is a singular declaration for a Professor in a Medical Institution to make”—*yet he believes it to be true.* Yes—he *knew* it to be true, when he uttered his infamous Calumny at Middletown, and he *knew* it to be true, when he called upon Mr. Orms to swear that it was false.

† All this I like in the Doctor. I have come to the conclusion that the young men of our Country have been imposed upon long enough, and I am happy in having the assistance of one so well acquainted with those very Abuses and Impositions of which I complain. I hope that, in future, he will show himself as warm and ardent in his exertions for the advancement of Good Morals and Sound Learning, as he has been in his exertions for the *institution* with which he is connected.

SECTION VI. Dr. Woodward's *Defence* rests solely on deliberate and wilful Falsehoods.

§ 15. FALSEHOODS RELATING TO HIS CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE CANADIAN STUDENTS.

(A) In the Letter, we find a copy of Mr. Cote's letter of inquiry to Dr. W., of which mention has been made in § 4 p. 2. Dr. W. says ' The letter here inserted is signed Cyrus Caut,\* and I immediately put one into the hands of the Post-Master directed to ' Cyrus Caut,' in answer to his. &c. In a few days after this I received another letter, dated at Burlington, and signed Cyrus Caut again, expressing much surprise that I had not answered his first, and requesting me to do so immediately. I did not then, nor do I now know, why my letter was not received, or why this Student should sign his (letter) directed to me, ' Cyrus Caut,' and then in his affidavit call himself Cyril Cote, but I then thought and do now, that there was something wrong about the matter, and concluded not to write again, but send some person to enquire for, find the Canadian Students and give them the necessary information, &c.'"

In this Extract, we see—1st—the *Facts*, on which Dr. W. relies;—2nd,—the *Suspicions*, excited by those Facts;—3rd,—the *Course of Conduct*, which these suspicions forced him to adopt.

(B) All that can be necessary to annihilate this Defence, and prove it to be nothing else than a 'Refuge of Lies', is to prove that the *Facts* in this Statement are false; for if it can be shown that what he has here said is false, it will follow, irresistibly, that it is *utterly* false:—and I do now assert that, IN ALL THIS STORY of the *letter*, "put into the hands of the Post-Master;"—of the *second letter*, "dated at Burlington and signed Cyrus Caut again," THERE IS NOT ONE WORD OF TRUTH.

Dr. W. never answered Mr. Cote's first, and only, letter. Mr. Cote never wrote a second letter to Dr. W. The first, and the only, letter of Mr. Cote, left the Post-Office in Burlington on the Morning and reached Castleton on the Evening of the 8th of August. Mr. Orms was at Whitehall about 10 o'clock in the Morning of the 9th—

\* The Reader is requested, before proceeding any farther, to turn to No. I., in Part Third, and read the 4th paragraph of Dr. Cote's Letter to me, of the 1st Sept. 1833. The rest of that letter should be read in connexion with other parts of this Review.

embarked in the Steam-Boat and reached Burlington on the Evening of the 9th, at about 5 o'clock. On the Morning of the 10th he first 'saw Mr. Cote and two others,' as he says in his affidavit.

[For the *Proof*, see Part Third, No. I. ¶ 3 & No. II.]

(C) After examining the Proof, let us look again at Dr. W.'s statement;—there may be more in it than has yet met the Reader's eye. The second 'letter, dated at Burlington, and signed Cyrus Caut again' was not published by Dr. Woodward,—and why not? It was 'dated *at* Burlington'—but *when*? The first was certainly not sent from Burlington till the morning of the 8th, and on the *morning* of the 10th, Mr. Orms came into my Lecture-room, in company with Mr. Cote. Surely Mr. Cote must have been quite impatient, to have written a *letter of inquiry*, touching a very important Question, and one which he had proposed to Us, eight days before, and was then waiting for Us to answer—I say he must have been unreasonably impatient, to have written a letter of inquiry, and, by the same mail, sent another letter 'expressing much surprise that' Dr. W. 'had not answered his first.'

(D) And *when* did Dr. Woodward 'put one into the hands of the Post Master'? According to his own account, it must have been 'immediately' *after* receiving Mr. Cote's letter of inquiry—to wit, on the evening of the 8th, and 'a few days' *before* he received 'another letter dated *at* Burlington and signed Cyrus Caut again.' From his account, it appears that his Reply must have reached Burlington 'a few days' before Mr. Orms arrived. The Records of the Post-Office show that one letter, single, post-marked, Castleton Aug. 9th,—and post-paid at Castleton, was received at this Office, on the Evening of the 9th, the Evening on which Mr. Orms arrived. And no other letter was received at this Office from Castleton, between the 1st and the 11th of August 1831.

If Dr. W. 'put one into the hands of the Post-Master,' he must inquire of that Officer what became of it; and unless the Post-Master shall be able, by the Records of his Office, to show *when* Dr. W.'s answer was mailed, and *when* Cyrus Caut's second letter reached Castleton, Dr. W.'s Suspicions, that there was 'something wrong, &c.,'—must look about for other Facts to rest upon.

(E) But his Suspicions were excited, not only by the *Fact* that a letter which he certainly never wrote, was as certainly never received; 'but he did not *then*, nor does' he 'now know, why this Student should 'sign his (letter) directed to' Dr. W., 'Cyrus Caut, and then, in 'his Affidavit, call himself Cyril Côte; 'but' he 'then thought, and

‘ does now, that there was something wrong about the matter, and concluded not to write again,\* but send some person to inquire for, ‘ find the Canadian Students and give them the necessary information. ‘ Accordingly,’ he ‘ sent Mr. Orms, &c’. If I understand it then—one principal *Reason*, why Dr. W. suspected there must be ‘ something wrong’ here in Burlington, in August 1831,—and why he did not dare to trust to the Mail, a letter giving ‘ the necessary information’ to a company of Canadian Students, who (as he says truly,) were then ‘ temporarily located at Burlington, seeking Information in relation to Medical Schools’——was this, viz., that one of these Canadians signed his name Cyrus Caut, in a letter of inquiry, addressed to Dr. W.; but called himself Cyril Cote, in his Affidavit, which Affidavit was written on the 23d of November 1832; Eighteen Months after the time, when the Suspicions were first excited! But the best of the joke is to come. That Affidavit does not contain the words Cyril Côte. In my Appeal &c., after Dr. W.’s letter to Cyrus Caut, (in paragraph 14) I inserted the following note viz. ‘ For Cyrus Caut read Cyril Côte.’ I did not then know the facts stated in Part Third, No. I. ¶ 4. [The only letter, which We had ever received from Mr. Cote, was written in French]. I supposed Dr. W. had mis-read the signature and, knowing that Dr. C. sometimes writes Cyril instead Cyril, I concluded he must have done so, in his letter to Dr. W.;—and that note was introduced, merely to let the Reader know that the Individual, addressed by Dr. W. as Mr. Cyrus Caut, was no other than the same Dr. Cote, whose Affidavit I then published. Now then we see the whole solution. It was in a note written by me, on the 28th Dec. 1832, that Dr. W., for the first time, saw the words Cyril Cote; and yet, he thinks to make ‘ an intelligent Community’ believe that he ‘ then,’ in August 1831, suspected us of mail-robbery, because a certain Canadian called himself Cyrus Caut in a letter dated Aug. 2d 1831, and in Dec. 1832 I called him Cyril Cote.

Is it to be wondered at, that the Doctor should Suspect We had robbed the Mail and under-bid the Academy? He has intercalated, between the Evening of the 8th and the Morning of the 9th, ‘ a few days’; during which he finds time to send a letter sixty miles and to receive, and read, and wonder at, and have his suspicions vehemently excited by, the contents of another, which it is certain was never written. On one of these ‘ few days,’ he had a fit of Fore-Seeing, of which the History of Mormonism furnishes no Parallel. He *fore-saw* that an Affidavit, *was to be written* Eighteen Months afterwards, and he *fore-saw* ‘ another letter dated at Burlington and signed Cyrus

Caut again ;'\*—(but here his *fore-sight* was not keen enough—that letter was never written). He also fore-saw that he should amputate a limb on the 10th of Nov. at Middletown,—that he should utter a gross, calumnious falsehood ;—that I should convict him of falsehood and should introduce the words Cyril Cote, in an article written for that purpose ; and he probably fore-saw that he could build up a defence, in 1833, out of those fore-seen materials. It is not strange that, with his Moral Senses so acute, he should not only *see* a contradiction between Cyrus Caut and Cyril Cote, but *smell out* Mail-robery and Under-bidding :—the only Strange Thing about it, to the Uninitiated, is that he did not see a little farther ahead.

(F) The Story of the *Suspicions* and *Reasons*—may be taken as the Type or Primitive, Form of this man's Falsehoods:—their Essential Character is—fiend-like Malice, combined with short-sighted Folly. We shall, however, find some,—like the Story of the ‘one (letter) put into the hands of the Post master’ and the ‘other letter dated *at Burlington*,’—which bear no external features of Malice,—evincing, merely, a heedless, reckless Disregard to Truth:—whilst still others, a specimen of which has not yet been seen, exhibit Malice per se.

(G) We now see *who* it was that commissioned Cornelius Orins to inquire of gentlemen, attending Med. Lect. in the University, whether the Med. Fact. intercepted their letter. [See Sect. II. § 7th. p. 4.]

#### § 16. FALSEHOODS IN RELATION TO THE INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN TO HIS AGENT.

(A) Of these Instructions we have two versions, agreeing in most points, but (apparently at least,) diverse, in one very material point. Perhaps this diversity would disappear, if we could determine in what sense Dr. W. uses the word ‘honourable.’

(B) Dr. W.'s Version of the Instructions is as follows viz. “ You “ will there (in Mr. O.'s affidavit,) learn that I directed him, that if “ the Canadian Students were engaged at your institution, upon hon- “ ourable terms, to say nothing to them ; but, if he should learn that

\* We now see why the Doctor did not tell us *when* that letter was written, which was ‘dated *at Burlington*.’ How could he tell *when*? On those intercalated days, the past, the present, the future are all reduced to a single punctum temporis.

\* *Erratum.* In the *Vt. Statesman*, Vol. VIII—NEW SERIES—Vol. I—No. 9, page 1, column 2nd, line 7th from bottom—strike out “again.”

"you had offered a reduction of fees to induce them to stay at Burlington, to meet your terms, promptly and without hesitation."

(C) Mr. Orms' Version is as follows, viz. "He (Dr. W.) wished me "to go to Burlington, and see the gentlemen, and ascertain, if possible, why they had not received his letters, [letters!—indeed! *two* men in buckram,] and why theirs had been so long detained after written, as appeared from the date; directing me to learn whether they had taken the tickets of the Medical College—and if so, to say nothing of their coming to Castleton. Or if they had been induced by an offer of a reduction of fees to stay there, to make them as good an offer."

(D) According to the Doctor, his Agent was to say nothing to them, if they were '*engaged*' here 'upon honourable terms'; but the Agent swears his Instructions were to say nothing to them 'if they had taken the tickets.' [There is a good joke concealed here, which I leave Dr. W. and his Agent to detect, and to enjoy among themselves.]

(E) I shall now show that Dr. W. could not have given his Agent such Instructions: neither such as he says he gave, nor such as the Agent swears he received. And first, let us examine the conduct of the Minister, to see how far he complied with these pretended Instructions. According to Dr. W.'s version, Mr. Orms was to say nothing to them, if they were engaged upon honourable terms; but if (according to both versions) engaged on an Under-bid, he was to be prompt and unhesitating in applying that 'underhanded and dishonourable means' which Dr. W. so much detests. Now Mr. Orms swears that Mr. Cote told him they were not *engaged* at all;\* and what course did he take? His Instructions did not contemplate such a case. He found that the Med. Fac. U. Vt. had not even learned the Art of Engaging Pupils. Mr. Cote had been eight days in Burlington and had not learned what is meant "in this Country" [See SECT. II. § 6. (C) p. 4] by a Pupil's being *engaged*:—And what did the Agent do, under these novel circumstances? He had discernment enough to see that, if they were not engaged, then was the time to engage them, even at the expense of transcending his orders. But he found these 'Canadian Students' as blind to their

\* 'Obligated' is the word used by Mr. Orms, in his affidavit in 1833, but 'engaged' was the word in 1831. (See p. 4 at top.) Why change the word? Let the Reader turn to my Article of the 28th Dec. 1832, and he will see why Mr. Orms departed from the Glossology of the Agent-sending System. Dr. W. still adheres to it.

own Interest, as the Faculty of the Med. College were to theirs;—and that even the discounting twenty-five per cent, was not sufficient to open their eyes to the great advantages of attending the Lectures of the Academy. Mr. Orms swears that Dr. W. directed him to *learn* whether they had been induced to stay here by a reduction of fees on our part, &c. But Mr. Orms never made any inquiries on that point;—he never asked Mr. Cote whether We had offered a reduction, nor did he express any suspicion of that sort. This point I can prove by the testimony of the three Gentlemen whom Mr. Orms saw on the 10th of Aug.—‘Mr. Cote and two others.’ Dr. Cartier is now in Town, and he assures me that Mr. Orms made no such inquiry, and said nothing,—intimated nothing—to the Discredit of the Med. Coll.,—except what was involved in his infamous question about the ‘detained’ letter.\*

We see, therefore, that Mr. Orms did not obey his Instructions, if those Instructions are correctly stated, either by himself or by his Master; and hence, we may infer that no such instructions were given.

(F) But we have other evidence that Dr. W. has falsely stated those Instructions. Look at the *Reasons* which he gives for sending this Agent,—look at the Agent’s Affidavit, and see what he swears Dr. W. told him, viz. that ‘a few days’ after Dr. W. answered Mr. Cote’s first letter, he received a second ‘letter signed Cyrus Caut again,’ expressing ‘surprise’ &c. &c. and ‘consequently (as Mr. Orms says,) Dr. W. wished me to go to Burlington &c:’—and then look at the evidence that Dr. W. received Mr. Cote’s letter of inquiry on the evening of the 8th, and sent Mr. Orms on the morning of the 9th:—look at all this, and then say what is the probability that Dr. W. told his Agent to ask these gentlemen ‘why they

\* I have learned, from Dr. Cartier one fact, which I did not know before, viz. when Mr. Orms first called upon them, at Mrs. Waterhouse’s, he told them he was authorized to say that *some deduction* would be made. [These are Dr. Cartier’s words, and, as near as he can remember, they are the words used by Mr. Orms.] This proposal he made, *without inquiring* whether We had offered a reduction, and this proposal he made *after* he learned that they were not *engaged* here at all. It was not till in the evening ‘on the wharf, just before parting,—after he found that neither his bragging,\* nor his ‘earnest solicitations’† nor his being ‘authorized to say that some deduction would be made,’ could open the eyes of these perverse Canadians, that he ventured, on the strength of his Commission, to bid as high as eleven dollars apiece; or, if Mr. Orms likes it any better,—forty-four dollars for the four.

\* Il vanta bien Castleton are the words of Dr. Cote in his Affidavit of the 23d Nov. 1832.  
† ‘Beaucoup d’instances.’

had not received his letters.' Is it probable that Dr. W. ever told his Agent, that he had answered Mr. Cote's letter of inquiry? Could Dr. W. have been so short-sighted, as to attempt to play a Trick upon a confidential Agent, a Student of his, and 'a young man whose character is irreproachable'?—Is it probable, I ask, that Dr. W. would tell this Agent a lie, and send him to ask Mr. Cote if a letter, which was never written, had been *received*? No, I think better of the Doctor's cunning than to believe that. And besides, it is plain that Mr. Orms knew the date of Mr. Cote's letter, and must have known *when* it was received by Dr. W. and I ask, could Mr. Orms himself have believed one word that Dr. W. said, if the Doctor really had said what Mr. Orms swears he did say? Could Mr. Orms have believed that Dr. W. had answered Mr. Cote's letter, waited 'a few days,' and received another, all in the space of a few hours?

But Dr. W. says Mr. Orms is 'a young man whose character is irreproachable,' and this young man, on Oath, declares that Dr. Woodward told him what *we know* to be false—so that, for all I can see, the Doctor stands convicted of a fib. Dr. W. 'will recollect that Mr.' Orms 'is his own witness, and I now ask where is he to be believed.'

#### § 17. DR. W. GIVES A FALSE ACCOUNT OF THE GROUNDS OF HIS ATTACK UPON THE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

(A) That every thing said by Dr. W., in relation to the Grounds which he had for accusing Us of Under-bidding, is utterly false, is already sufficiently manifest. But, in order to exhibit the Doctor's style of doing things, and to bring out, in bold relief, the essential character of a Woodwardism, as contra-distinguished from an ordinary falsehood, I offer the following extracts.

(B) "You see that Mr. Orms made no offer till Mr. Cote *assured* him that the Faculty of your Institution had agreed to throw off 'the regular fees of *one Student* out of the four, provided they would 'stay with you. Mr. Orms then made the same offer.'" Again, in another place. "I said to Dr. Matson, nothing more than what Mr. Cote said to Mr. Orms. My authority for charging you with under-bidding as I did then and do now, is the same as that upon 'which you rely.'" And again. "My declarations were made up—'on the authority of the same individual that yours are,'" &c.

(C) If there is any one part of Dr. W.'s Letter, which exhibits, more than any other, Falsehood Transcendent, and Utter Destitution

of Moral Sense, it is the part just quoted. If, in the black Catalogue of Lies, which composes that Letter, there is any one patch of *deeper black* in black, it is formed by the Falsehood just quoted. And yet, if I mistake not, no part of his Letter has had more effect on the Minds of Readers, in disposing them to palliate his Guilt.\* We must do the Doctor the Justice to say that this Falsehood gives evidence of some Ingenuity ;—it shows an Adept at the Business. Did Dr. W. in 1831, when he uttered his ‘Middletown Declaration,’ believe that he had answered Mr. Cote’s letter ?—That he had received a second letter from Mr. Cote ?—That he sent Mr. Orms to Burlington, *because* his answer was not received and *because* he foresaw that an Affidavit was to be written one year and a half after that time, &c.?—These are home questions and would go to the Conscience of Dr. W., if, alas ! his Conscience had a Home. But, neglected and despised—its Authority trampled under foot and its Laws ‘made Mock, for Fools to carp at,’—the faithful Monitor has fled. That, which ‘makes Cowards of *us* all,’ no longer holds *him* in Fear.

#### § 18. DR. WOODWARD GIVES A FALSE ACCOUNT OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH HIS “ MIDDLETOWN DECLARATION ” WAS MADE.

[We have examined the grounds, on which Dr. W. justifies himself for *having done* an ‘underhanded and dishonourable’ trick ; let us now look at his ground of defence for *accusing Us* &c. [See first note, p. 12.]

(A) Dr. W’s Account of the Circumstances &c. occupies forty-seven lines in the Statesman ; and in these forty-seven lines we find no less than Fourteen Falsehoods, forming another well-ordered Group.

This Group may be divided into four Sections as follows.

1st. Falsehoods concerning Dr. Matson’s Professional Relations to the Patient of Dr. W.’s Operation ; and his connexion with my Defence of the 28th Dec. 1832 :—being five in number.

2d. Falsehoods concerning Dr. Matson’s Deportment, at the Scene of the Operation :—being four in number.

3d. Falsehoods concerning the Relation, which his Calumny against

\* I shall not attempt to point out in what consists the *deeper* blackness of this Falsehood,—for that is unnecessary. But I do demand, as an act of justice to Dr. Cote, that every person, who, on reading Dr. W.’s Letter, suspected Mr. Cote of Equivocation, shall at least, give all the Documents an impartial re-perusal. This being done, as a Friend of Dr. Cote, I am willing to abide by the Conclusion.

the Medical College, sustained to the Remarks, made by Dr. Matson, in relation to the practices of the Academy :—being three in number.

4th. Falsehoods concerning the Authority for his Calumny :—being two in number.

[The reader will do well to re-peruse that part of Dr. W.'s Letter, which contains his 'word or two upon the Middletown Declaration,' and then read Dr. Matson's Letter to Dr. W., which will be found in the Third Part, No. III.]

(B) The contents of the fourth Group have already been disposed of [See p. 21. (C)]. Dr. Matson's letter disposes of the contents of the first Three Groups.

In relation to Dr. Matson's account of the matter, I have a few words to say, viz.

(C) No doubt could exist of the entire truth of Dr. Matson's Statements, even if there were no other Evidence of their correctness, than what is afforded by his bare Declaration. But other Evidence does exist, viz.

1st. His account of his Professional Relation to the Patient of Dr. W.'s operation, can be substantiated to the letter, by the Affidavit of the nearest surviving Relatives. This document is now in Dr. Matson's hands, and will be produced, if, at any future time, it should become necessary to trace back the 'Middletown Declaration,' (as Dr. W. calls it) to its real origin.\*

2nd. As to Dr. M.'s. demeanour, at the Scene of Operation, and as to the relation which Dr. W.'s calumny against Us, bore to the remarks of Dr. M., let it be observed that Dr. M. appeals, for the truth of what he has said, to a Gentleman associated with Dr. W., as a Teacher in the Acad. of Medicine. If there is any incorrectness in Dr. M.'s account, this Gentleman is bound to say so. But he has not, to my knowledge, contradicted the statement of Dr. M. ; and we are forced to credit that statement. Besides,—we have the oath of Dr. M. to prove that his remarks on the Fac. of the Acad. were made *in reply* to Dr. W.; and, till some clear evidence is brought to prove Dr. M. Guilty of falsehood, we must believe him.

3rd. As to Dr. Matson's statement of his correspondence with me, previous to the appearance of my Article of the 28th Dec. 1832,—the letters which he wrote to me are in my hands, and they prove the entire accuracy of all he has said.

\* It is not to be supposed that Dr. W. uttered this vilest of all Calumnies, which he speaks of under the very civil title of the 'Middletown Declaration,' without having some Motive. A Guess at that Motive will be given in another place. Dr. W. can tell how near to the truth that Guess has come.

(D) But, admitting the truth of every word, which Dr. W. has said, touching the circumstances of his 'Middletown Declaration,'—I do not see that he is any the better off. He has declared that he does not believe that We ever practiced Under-bidding, nor any such Art, to obtain Students (See p. 6.) And now what matters it, what Dr. Matson, or any one else, may say about the practices at the Academy?—Can any thing excuse Dr. W. for charging us with 'taking underhanded and dishonourable means to obtain Students' when he himself has acquitted us of all knowledge of such 'means'? And what if Dr. Matson did accuse the Faculty of the Vt. Acad. of Med. of 'trying to get away the Burlington Students, by under-bidding, &c.'—what if he did? Was it not true? Dr. Matson had himself, during his pupilage, been the subject of Dr. Woodward's especial kindness;—time and again had the Doctor directly and verbally besought him to change his course—to forsake the College and resort to the Academy. What says Dr. Woodward, the Dean of that Faculty?—Let us hear him.

'In 1831, I (Theodore Woodward M. D., Dean of the Faculty of the Vt. Acad. of Med.) attempted, by offering to reduce our fees, to induce four Canadian Students not to stop at your (the 'Burlington') Institution, but to come to Castleton'!!—And,—because Dr. Matson happened to charge this maximum of all meanness upon the *Faculty* of the Acad., when it was the *Dean* of that Faculty only, who perpetrated the trick and now glories in it,—Dr. W. thinks this slight mistake, ample reason why he should utter a foul calumny against men, who never injured him, and who are labouring to sustain the cause of Good Morals and Sound Learning against the Bribery, Falsehood and Malice of the Agent-sending System.

(E) But lastly.—Dr. Woodward is a man who feels above noticing trifles. He thought, when he falsely accused the Med. Fac. U. Vt. of 'taking underhanded and dishonourable means to obtain students' he had given me nothing 'to complain of, that was ever worthy the attention of school boys.' And when he sat down to write his Letter to Prof. Lincoln, he felt as if he could hardly be excused for meddling with such a trifle as my 'Communication' of the 28 Dec.; and he would have allowed it to 'pass by in silence', were it not that 'false impressions *might* be carried abroad by means of those Affidavits,' and we cannot but be surprised, that a gentleman of such noble bearing,—conscious he had 'done nothing in this matter, which an honorable man would not approve.'—I say we cannot but be surprised that such a gentleman, 'on the 10th day of Nov. 1832,

in the presence of 12 or 14 persons' one of whom was a much respected Professor in the Vt. Academy of Medicine,—could contradict the charges of Dr. Matson ; whom he represents as having 'got into a high state of mental excitement on the occasion, as boys frequently will ?' and as conducting 'more like a mad cat, then like a professional gentleman.' How could this 'gentleman,'—this 'Professor in a Publick Institution, descend from his station' to notice the ravings of a 'boy' in a 'high state of mental excitement?' It is certainly very extraordinary. And when we consider that the remarks, said to have been made by Dr. Matson, are admitted, on all hands, to be true,—we cannot but be struck with wilder Amazement at the fact, that a gentleman of Dr. W.'s standing, should reply to Dr. Matson, by uttering a Transcendent Falsehood.

#### § 19. A MISTAKE, MADE BY DR. WOODWARD, CORRECTED.

I must now make an Explanation, for the benefit of Dr. W., touching the meaning of the word 'vouchers' (suretés,) in Dr. Côte's Affidavit. Dr. W. asks 'where sir do you find this language,' viz. 'you need not urge us to leave this place &c.' Look back to p. 3, § 6. (B), and you will see where I found it. The Doctor thinks he finds, in Dr. Côte's Affidavit, words, the import of which, is directly the reverse of what I have said on the authority of Mr. Cote. "For Mr. "Côte says 'on parting, I represented to Mr. Orms that we should wish "for vouchers, and that, consequently, we should expect a letter from "Dr. W. confirming what he (Mr. O.) had stated,' &c." And Dr. W. has fallen into a serious *Mis-take* in supposing that, either Dr. Côte or myself 'must be guilty of a wilful falsehood.' Now that we know Dr. W.'s Code of Morals, I am especially anxious to set him right in this case, because, so long as he thinks he has convicted some body else of falsehood, so long he will find a satisfactory Excuse for that appalling Host of Lies, contained in his Letter to Prof. Lincoln.

On turning back to p. 4. Sect. II. § 6. (D) the solution of the whole will become easy. It will there be seen that it was because Mr. Côte had discrimination enough to perceive that he, who will offer a Bribe, may not hesitate to cheat his Victim ; and because these gentlemen had lost all Respect for Dr. W. and for the Academy, and were resolved that, if they must go there, they would go as cheap as possible,—that Mr. Côte thought himself entitled to some Security, or some Surety (surétes, vouchers) that Dr. W. would abide by the terms of the Contract ; and he, therefore, demanded a letter from Dr. W. himself. If this explanation is satisfactory to the Doctor I am

very glad of it: if not, I cannot help it.—It is the only true one.

§ 20. FALSEHOODS CONCERNING THE MEDICAL COLLEGE AND CONCERNING MYSELF (OF WHICH THE MORE IMPORTANT ONLY ARE NOTICED.)

(A) Dr. W. states that, when I commenced lecturing in the University, the Medical College was “flourishing with classes of from 50 to 60 Students” annually—that in 1831 the class was reduced to 15; “and in 1832 to the still smaller number of 12.” It is true that our Class, in 1832, consisted of 12 Students; and it is also true that 12 is a smaller number than 15. But, excepting these two truths, the whole statement is false, and the error in his numbers is so great, that it is impossible to avoid the suspicion of intentional falsehood. Moreover, if we take the published Catalogues of the Vermont Academy as indicating, with any tolerable degree of accuracy, the number of Pupils actually attending Lectures there, we shall find that, from the time when I first commenced lecturing here, till the present, the ratio of decrease in numbers at the Academy has been almost (if not quite) as great as at the Medical College; and perhaps some other reason for this decrease may have suggested itself to the Doctor, than the one to which he alludes.

(B) Dr. W. says “ You find it impossible to keep your little classes through the prescribed Lecture Term,—they will all be off at “the expiration of 10 or 12 weeks,” &c.

Here we must make some allowance for the Doctor’s ‘warmth and ardor.’ He could not have meant ‘all’ for that is impossible. We therefore, substitute, for ‘they all;’—many of them,—and after making this allowance, the statement still remains a presumptuous falsehood and one of the most malicious which his perverted ingenuity has invented.

I forbear to comment upon this Falsehood at present; but am ready to tell the whole truth, in relation to this matter, *when the proper time shall come*. I have noticed it in this place, merely for the sake of bringing the Subject itself distinctly before the Profession.

At many (and as far as I know at all) of our Med. Schools, too many Pupils are absent, for one or more weeks, at the beginning or end of the Lecture Term, or both; and I have, in almost every instance, found that they who spend but a part of the term at the School, are the very individuals who need Instruction most. At some Schools, little or no pains is taken to learn whether Young Men, who purchase Tickets, attend the Lectures.

The regulations of the Med. Coll. U. Vt. are such as effectually to prevent all such Pupils, as thus slight their advantages, from coming here a second time with the intention of Graduating. It is practicable, and without much difficulty, to enforce the regulations of the College, and to ensure a full Attendance, on the part of almost every Pupil.

(C) Dr. W. says that I "have never, directly nor indirectly, done one single act to build up the Med. College or to add to its prosperity."

If by this he means that I have done nothing to add to the 'prosperity of the School,' at the expense of the Publick Good, then is his assertion true, so far as I know. But if he means that I have done nothing to extend the Means of Instruction, in this College—then is this statement in perfect accordance with his Suspicion that there was 'something wrong,' &c.

The *Evidence* of what I have done, may be seen by any one, who will visit the Med. Coll. My Resources have been small, to be sure; but, nevertheless, I have expended considerably over One Thousand Dollars, in fitting up the Anatomical Rooms—in supplying the Museum—in adorning the College Grounds and in laying the foundation of a Botanic Garden:—And, in this bill, more than Half a Thousand Dollars, fairly chargeable to the Med. Coll. is not included:—nor does it include Three Years of unremitting hard Labour, which I have bestowed (almost at the expense of Life itself) on one and the same object,—viz. increasing the Means of Instruction in the departments I am called upon to teach. I have bestowed this Labour and incurred this Expense, without any Authority from the Corporation, and without any assurance, direct or indirect, that the whole, on any part of it, will ever be refunded. In doing this I have done what I thought to be my Duty and nothing more.

Had one tythe of this expenditure of Time and Labour been appropriated to writing letters to Young Men in the region round-about and *soliciting* their attendance,—and had one half of this sum of money been invested in an Under-bidding Fund,—the number of Students might perhaps have been doubled, and the Medical College might have stood much higher, than it now does, in the estimation of Dr. Woodward.

(D) The Doctor says "You are ashamed to appear before the Publick, with the names of your students arranged in the form of a catalogue—but pass on term after term and never heard from" &c.

It is really quite refreshing to meet with one statement, which there is reason to suppose the Doctor himself believed to be true. We

gladly exculpate him from the charge of falsehood in this case. There can be no doubt that Dr. W. takes it for granted that We are ambitious of making an appearance, before the Publick ; and he concludes that twelve ‘ names arranged in the form of a catalogue ’ would make no *appearance* at all. We therefore give him credit for *one more mistake*, which I will now try to correct for his especial benefit.

The Faculty of the Med. Coll. do not consider it any part of their Duty to appear before the Publick, with the names of their Students arranged in the form of a Catalogue. They have other things to think of, than making an appearance before the Publick. If their Pupils have any ambition to ‘ appear before the Publick with their names arranged in the form of a Catalogue,’ the Faculty will not interfere ; except just so far as to see to it, that the Catalogue shall not afford an opportunity for persons, *who are not their Pupils*, to appear before the Publick.

The Doctor has so long had his eye upon the Med. Coll., and has kept so faithful a record of the numbers of its classes—he must be aware that, when I commenced my ‘ career of lecturing in the Burlington Medical School,’ and when ‘ that School had been flourishing with classes of from 50 to 60 &c.,’—the Faculty did not flourish these 50 or 60 names before the Publick, arranged in the form of a catalogue ; but then went on, as they had gone on for several years before, ‘ term after term, and never heard from.’ It certainly is very strange that, with 50 or 60 bona fide Students, which, (according to the formula for catalogue making,) would have enabled them to ‘ appear’ with, from 70 to 80 names, ‘ arranged in the form of a catalogue.’—strange the Faculty should have pursued such a ‘ lazy indifferent course,’—satisfied to make no *appearance*, and to pass on, term after term, and never heard from. But so they did in the days of their ‘ flourishing,’—so they did in 1832, with the ‘ still smaller number of 12,’—and so they will probably continue to do. But the Doctor labours under a *mistake* as to the feelings with which We pass on, doing our Duty in silence, which but for this kind notice, might have led him to mis-state some facts, in future.\*

\* From the Doctor’s style it is evident he keeps himself ever fresh in the Classicks, and I would now refer him to a chapter in the history of Greece.

The Persian offered the Kingdom of Greece to Leonidas, on condition he would not oppose its invasion. But to be King of *subjugated* Greece—to pay tribute to Xerxes was not in the soul of the Spartan :—And when, in obedience

(E) I come lastly to notice the Story of the Rejection.

Dr. W.'s Letter contains these words. " Does the fact, that when " on trial some few years since at Baltimore for a Professorship in " the Medical College at that place you were finally rejected, give " you that confidence ? "

I would gladly pass over this most dastardly and most malicious attack in silence, if it were possible for me to do so, without being indirectly instrumental in aiding him to carry on his Piratical warfare against this College and against the Moral and Intellectual Character of its Officers.

Had Dr. Woodward made use of this lie in private only, or had he been satisfied with putting it into the Mouths of his Agents and thus giving it an extensive circulation,—he might long have continued to enjoy the income of it :—it would probably have reduced the disbursements of the Under-bidding Fund, by at least \$11 annually ; and he might have found a stimulus to increased warmth and ardour in his exertions for the *Institution* with which he is connected, by tracing the influence of this lie in *inducing* 'the young men of our 'Country to seek instruction in other Schools than the Medical 'College of the University of Vermont.'

I have declined, from motives of delicacy, noticing that falsehood as long as my Duty to the College and to the Publick will permit. [See Part Third. No. V. ¶ 3.] Now that he has *repeated* the story (which there is no doubt he *invented* in 1831, and then succeeded in making current,) and since he has been short-sighted enough to pub-

to that uncompromising Law of Lycurgus, which demanded that no Spartan soldier should flee before an Invader; he took his stand at Thermopylæ, was he *ashamed* to number but Three Hundred while the Invader led on a Host ? The Invading Millions were Persians,—the opposing Three Hundred were Spartans, and with them stood the Thespians and the Thebans.

The Republick of Letters is threatened with invasion ;—the Hellespont has been passed,—Mt. Athos severed from the Main,—some of the smaller States have already yielded submission, and the invading Host of Agent-Senders, Pupil-Hunters and Under-bidders has already reached that narrow pass where resistance must be made with a more than Spartan courage, or All is lost ! Let the Thebans be of good cheer,—let them join heart and hand with the Thespians and with the Spartans,—and that pass shall be defended.

For the benefit of the Doctor's Agents, I refer him to a chapter in the earlier History of Greece. Let him tell his Agents what the Athenians *did* to the Messengers of Darius, who came to them, proposing dishonourable terms of Subjection and Alliance ;—and let his Agents take care ! We cannot be responsible for what Our Pupils *may do*, to the next Agent, who brings a letter of credence and offers a discount of \$11 apicce.

lish the lie, no alternative is left to me. *Agitur de Vita et Sanguine Turni.*

This story of my rejection, does not affect my Reputation as a private citizen merely ; if it did, no effort of Dr. W., nor of any other man, could force me to make any other use of the documents, presented in Part Third No. IV. to X., inclusive, than to show them to my personal Friends. They are now presented to the Publick,—and the Reader is requested to read them, before proceeding any farther.

Supposing these documents to have been read, I would inform the Reader that, in the spring of 1831, just before my return from Baltimore, Dr. W. supposed it for his interest to tell the truth and to say that I was well received at Baltimore—giving great satisfaction &c. &c. or words to that intent. It is impossible, therefore, to find any excuse for him, as some may have done, on the ground that, if favourably received, I should, of course, remain.\* No—he knew that he was uttering a willful, malicious lie, for the purpose of injuring the Medical College. He knew that few men look below the surface of things and, if he could make them believe me incompetent to fill the Chair of Anatomy in the Univ. of Maryland, it would be supposed to follow of course, that the small number of Pupils in the Med. Coll. U. Vt. was owing, in a great degree, to the incompetence of the Teacher of Anatomy. Now, in reality, it would have argued nothing, as to my fitness or unfitness to fill the Chair of Anatomy in the U. of Vt., if I had been rejected (i. e. not re-nominated,) at Balt.;

\* I am aware that, to some, it may appear as if I was guilty of a breach of good faith, in declining a re-nomination, under such circumstances ; and I therefore take this opportunity to state the conditions under which I went to Balt. They were these, viz. On the part of the Med. Faculty of the U. of Md. it was understood that they were under no pledge, direct nor indirect, to re-nominate me. It was known that the chair was to be filled, and if the Faculty and Students should be satisfied with my teaching, I had, of course, reason to expect a *re-nomination*. As to a *re-election*, that lay with the Trustees. But there was no pledge given on their part ;—and, on my part, I was very particular in stating that I held myself free to do as I might choose in future,—to accept or decline a re-nomination, without giving my reasons. I did then expect to accept a re-nomination, if it should be proposed ; had I not, I should never have consented to go at all. But previous experience had taught me that, when, in such a case, one party remains unpledged and free, the other should never bind himself ; and, although I had very little doubt that the result would be acceptance on my part, if a re-nomination should be proposed, I took the precaution to guard against all contingencies. I had been but a short time in Baltimore before I was convinced that, to do my full share of good in my day and generation, it would be necessary to return to Vermont. I have never had cause to regret the step I

and any man, who will take pains to inform himself, will see that it would not. But suppose I had gone to Balt. with high Hopes of being elected to the Chair of Anatomy and had failed :—and suppose this failure had been a source of deep Regret to me and to my Friends :—provided at the same time, it was known that I do my Duty faithfully here, and make a useful Teacher of the Elements of Anatomy,—that man, who would proclaim to the Publick the fact of failure, as Dr. W. did, cannot—manifestly cannot have the Interests of Education at heart.

He says that I accused him of unsound learning. This is not true, although he very probably supposed it was. I have never said one word about Dr. Woodward's *ability* to teach well the Elements of his profession,—neither in publick nor in private. If the Reader will turn to my Article of the 28th Dec. 1832, he will find that I there enumerated the essential—the indispensable qualifications of a Teacher in a Med. School. These are my words ‘The men who ‘are entrusted by the Publick, with the responsible Duty of teaching ‘and authorizing others to practice Medicine and Surgery, should be ‘men of Sound Learning, and Unwavering Integrity,—*above a Bribe*, ‘*fearing a Lie, and Scorning to do a Mean Act.*’ This was my opinion then, and it is my opinion now. I then showed that Dr. W. was *apt at a Bribe—did not fear a Lie, and had been guilty of as Mean an Act as can be imagined*, viz. *doing ‘an underhanded and dishonourable trick’ himself, and then accusing Us of having done*

then took ;—all I regret is that I ever went. I was sincerely sorry to be so situated, that acting in obedience to what I believed to be my duty, obliged me to refuse compliance with the request of gentlemen, deeply interested in the well-fare of the University, and whose liberal hospitality and gentlemanly kindness towards me in all things; had imposed upon me a debt of gratitude which I can never pay. Their generous and prompt interposition in my behalf, and the complete refutation they have given to the malicious fabrication of Dr. Woodward, while it has increased my debt of obligations to them, has done away with the necessity of any effort, on my part, to discharge it. The community—that “intelligent community,” of which Dr. W. speaks, will see, that a band of Strong Men,—Men, neither neglected nor disappointed :—Men, whose purity of purpose in this act, will never be called in question, have come forth, with one voice and with one arm, to sustain the ‘disappointed, neglected’—what ?—in his struggle to rouse the attention of a too confiding Publick and to sustain the Honour of his Profession, against the brutal attacks and the ‘underhanded and dishonorable’ influence of the Dean of the Vt. Academy of Medicine. That Community will acknowledge the Debt,—and those Men will find their highest Reward in the approving voice of the Profession, and in the consciousness that they have been instrumental in bringing to justice a Pirate on the great High-ways of Science.

it—attempting to slip into Our Cradle, one of his ill-begotten Imps. I have now, as I think, shown him to be guilty of Falschood and Meanness of the highest (lowest?) grade ; but 'I did not *then*, nor do I *now*' say any thing about his *ability* to teach. I then proved that he was lacking in *some* of the indispensable qualifications of a Teacher, and he supposed I denied them *all* to him. No matter what may be his Learning or his ability to teach,—he 'has shown himself unworthy the Confidence of the Publick, and utterly unfit to fill the station, which he now occupies.'

Such is this far-famed 'Rejection' and such is the Moral Character of Theodore Woodward M. D., the Teacher, the Friend, and the Eulogist of Mr. Cornelius Orms.

We have done with the Principal ; let us now look at the Character of the Accomplice.\*

#### § 21. A REVIEW OF MR. ORMS' AFFIDAVIT.

(A) Mr. Orms *swears*—that 'sometime in August 1831,' Dr. W. told him he had received a Letter from Mr. Cote, &c. Yes—no doubt he did tell Mr. O. so, '*some time in August 1831*' but *when*? Pupils insensibly imbibe, to a great degree, the mental habits of their Teachers. Dr. W. forgot *when* Mr. Cotes' second Letter was dated, and his hopeful Pupil (even when bound, by the solemnities of an oath, to tell the truth, the *whole* truth and nothing but the truth) forgot *when* it was, that Dr. W. told him he had received a letter from Mr. Cote. Reader—look at the following facts. Mr. Orms has sworn that he saw Mr. Cote, in Burlington, on the 10th of Aug. 1831, and it is certain that Dr. W. did not receive Mr. Cotes' letter till the Evening of the 8th. Mr. Orms *swears* he was instructed to ask Mr. Cote why his letter was retained so long after it was written. Did not Mr. Orms *know* *when* it was that this Communication from Dr. W. was received? is it possible he could have forgotten? Did he not intentionally conceal it? Could Dr. Woodward have told us *when* the *second letter* was written without sapping the very foundation of his 'Refuge'? and could Mr. Orms have told us *when* it was, that Dr. W. made that Communication to him, without giving the lie direct to all the rest of his affidavit? Could Mr. Orms have forgotten *when* that Communication was made? did he not *know* it was

\* When, in 1832, I threw the first shot into the rigging of the Flag-Ship of this Piratical Squadron, and succeeded in bringing *Her* to action, little did I think that I should at length find myself engaged with a Tender. But in a Warfare against such Craft, the distinctions of Rate are not to be regrded.

made on the Evening of the 8th of Aug. 1831? And what do you now think of Mr. Orms? Dr. W. says he is 'a young man whose character is irreproachable.' In all that appalling host of lies, for which Dr. W. must one day be called to answer, is there one more deliberately wicked, than that which is contained in his eulogium on Cornelius Orms?\*

(B) Mr. Orms *swears*—that Dr. W. told him he had answered Mr. Cotes' letter, and had received another letter from Mr. Cote, &c.

We have already inquired into the truth of this part of the affidavit; [See p. 20. (F)] and the only additional remark I have to make is this. If Mr. Orms' memory had not been so treacherous,—had he remembered *when* it was that Dr. Woodward first spoke to him on the subject, he might have saved himself and his Master the *Disgrace*, as well as the Guilt, of swearing to this silly falsehood.

(C) Mr. Orms *swears* that he asked Mr. Cote whether he had received an answer from Dr. Woodward and that Mr. Cote told him he had not, &c. Nonsense! [See p. 20. (F).]

(D) Mr. Orms *swears* that he inquired whether they had taken the Tickets of the Med. Coll. or had obligated ('engaged') themselves to attend a course at that School, and that Mr. Cote told him they had not, but were waiting an answer from Castleton." From *Castleton*! and what sense could there have been in such an answer?

Mr. Orms knew the date of Mr. Cote's letter to Dr. W., as appears from his own statement,—he knew that letter was dated on the 2nd and it was now the 10th,—they had been in Town nine days, at least, and had not taken the Tickets. Had they been *all this time* waiting to hear from *Castleton*? No, for, as Mr. Orms well knew, their letter to Dr. W., although dated on the 2nd, was not *sent* till the 8th. Mr. Cote told Mr. Orms all the circumstances of their case [See p. 3. § 6. (B)] and told him they had determined to attend Our Lectures, if the Tickets of M'Gill Coll. could be received, but that they had not taken our Tickets (*yet*) for they were waiting to hear from *Canada*. I have Dr. Cote's authority for saying that Mr. Orms has, in this case, sworn to a deliberate falsehood.

(E) Mr. Orms *swears* that "Mr. Cote and the other Gentlemen " did repeatedly express their wishes to attend a Course of Lectures

\* Dr. W. says that this young man "stands *beyond the reach* of any slander" of mine, and here he speaks the truth:—let his Pupil weigh it well! Wherever Dr. W. himself stands, *there* also stands his faithful Pupil; and of Dr. W., I well remember that it was once said,—"He is beyond the reach even of the *evil passions* of any *HONEST MAN*."

"at the Vt. Acad., provided they could be admitted on the same terms they were to be received in the Med. Coll.; giving me to understand that if they *all* staid at Burlington a reduction of fees "to the amount of one course would be made."

I have the authority of Dr. Cote, Dr. Allard, and Dr. Cartier, and I have the unanswerable demonstration drawn from the circumstances of the case (as detailed in pages 3, 4 and 5.) for saying that, in this case, Mr. Orms has deliberately and maliciously sworn to two calumnious falsehoods.

1st. They expressed no such wish—and said nothing, not one syllable, about the *terms* of admittance neither *here* nor at *Castleton*, in the sense in which Mr O. uses the word 'terms.' All the *terms* they spoke of (if they used that word at all) applied to the Montreal Tickets. They had seen the Circulars of the Med. Coll. and of the Academy and knew the terms (the professed terms) of both, and they preferred to attend the Lectures of the College, because our terms were cash, &c. (See p. 1. § 1.) The very fact that these Gentlemen were not in *straightened* pecuniary circumstances, and that they preferred the Med. Coll. to the Academy for the reason just stated is, of itself, sufficient to throw at least a doubt on the truth of this statement. But it is useless to multiply proofs.

2nd. For proof that the second part of this extract contains a transcendent falsehood, which was first incautiously uttered by Dr. W. at Middletown, for a specific purpose, and which he now 'comes out like a man' and repeats and gets a Dupe to swear to—See Dr. Cote's Affidavit of the 23rd Nov. 1832, and also See Part Third, No. I. ¶ 5.

(F) *Mr. O. swears* that these Gentlemen "agreed, in case Mr. Viger should not, on his arrival, be obliged to stay there, they "would all come; otherwise they should probably stay at Burlington." Now let us look at the *probability* of this statement being true. *First.* Who that knows any thing about the practices of Med. Students, does not know that Mr. Viger, who had not yet arrived, would almost certainly abide by the decision of his comrades, who had gone before him to make inquiries? *Second.* We must keep in view the fact that these Gentlemen told Mr. O. all the circumstances of their case and told him they should all remain here if they could be admitted here.—*Third.* To Mr. Cote, this business of 'engaging' or 'obligating' Students to attend Lectures was a Mystery (See p. 4. C.) Lastly, I have the authority of the above-named Gentlemen for pronouncing this statement also to be utterly false,—to have no foundation in truth whatever.

(G) It is not necessary to offer any proof that the next statement *sworn* to is equally false.

(H) Mr. Orms *swears* that not one word was said respecting the discounting of \$11 apiece. In this statement he intended to accuse *me* of falsehood [See my article of Dec. 28th, 1832 ; See also p. 4 (D) and page 20, note ; and Mr. Cote's letter in Part Third, No. I.] Now let us see how Mr. Orms' own account of the matter corresponds with this statement. In another part of the Affidavit it is said "The *amount* of the reduction of fees *was not specified*—no more "than to meet the proposal of the Gentlemen of the U. of Vt." And what was the proposal of those Gentlemen, according to Mr. Orms ? It was equal to *the amount of the fees for one course*—very well ! and how much would that be ? It would be \$43, which, divided by 4, gives a quotient \$10, $\frac{75}{100}$ . Then I did not come very far from the truth, in saying \$11,00. But would a Gentleman like Mr. Orms, on an Agency so dignified and so important, offer a fraction of a dollar ? And if *he* offered more than *We* offered what was to turn the scale ? Perhaps their strong *desire* to attend the Lectures of the Academy might be sufficient ; and, at all events, *that*, with the *extra 25 cents*, must have been irresistible. I leave the Reader to make his own comments.

(I) Finally, Mr. Cornelius Orms of Castleton doth testify and say that Mr. Cote did not say to him, directly nor indirectly—" You need "not urge us to leave this place,' &c. as was stated in a late solemn "declaration to the publick." Reader whom do you believe ?

Such is this Affidavit, and such the Character of Cornelius Orms, a Pupil and a Confidential Agent of Theodore Woodward M. D.



## APPENDIX.

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PART THIRD. *Containing Documents, referred to in Parts First and Second,—with Concluding Remarks.*

### SECTION VII. DOCUMENTS, referred to in Parts First and Second.

§ 22. DOCUMENT No. I.—A LETTER FROM DR. COTE TO DR. LINOLN.

*L'Acadie Sept. 1st 1833.*

¶ 1. Sir—I have received from you the Burlington Sentinel of the 29th of March. Having attentively read the Defence of Dr. Woodward, I cannot refrain from remarking ‘sur l'amertume et le fiel de son style.’ [This expression I must leave the Reader to translate as he may see fit; a verbatim translation will by no means give the full force of the original; and I will not take it upon myself to say how much the *English of l'amertume et le fiel may mean.*]

2. As for myself, personally, I have nothing for which to reproach Dr. Woodward; for, although he is guilty of falsehood, his statements appear to be based upon the malicious misrepresentations of Mr. Orms, who must be ‘bien mechant,’ or his memory must be very treacherous.

¶ 3. Referred to in Part Second, Sect. VI. § 16. (B) page 15 and 16. Before accusing Mr. Orms, I would say to Dr. Woodward, that I do not remember to have written him a second letter; and although I do not deny it, I would beg of him to bring forth that letter, that I may be convinced of the truth of his assertion.\*

\* After the Reader has seen all the Documents and finds it *impossible* that Dr. Cote should have written two letters (unless they were both sent by the same mail,) he may naturally ask, why Dr. Cote's expression is thus guarded I will explain.—Until the time of my last visit to Canada, viz. on the 1st of Sept. I had no suspicion that Dr. W.'s Story about the second ‘letter signed Cyrus Caut again’ was all false. I never believed that Dr. W. answered the first, but did suppose he received a second from Mr. Caut; and, when Dr. Cote first told me that he never wrote a second letter, I thought he must have forgotten, and begged of him to express himself with great caution. He then altered the statement, from a plain denial, to the expression herein contained.

At that time, I knew nothing of the reason why the letter, dated Aug. 2nd, 1831, was not mailed till the 8th, nor had I then examined the Records of the Post Office, nor the Way-bill of the Steam Boat. Had I then known all the facts, that unnecessary caution would not have been given; and had Dr. Cote reflected a moment, he would have seen that it was *impossible* he should have written a second letter.

¶ 4. Referred to in Part II. Sect. VI. § 16 (A), page 15. Dr. W. is at loss to understand why I should sign my name Cyrus Caut :—I will now explain this great Mystery. I can prove, by papers now in my possession, that it has been my custom, when writing in *English*, to write my Christian name Cyrus,—which, as I suppose, is the English equivalent for the French Cyrille—at least my English Teachers taught me so.

As to my Family name,—Caut,—it is the name, by which my Father was baptised, (in proof of which I can furnish to Dr. W. a copy of the Certificate of Baptisme,) and I have thought proper to write Caut, when writing in English. Dr. W. should be informed that, in Canada, where the population was primitively French, it is very common for men to Gallicise their names ;—hence the reason why my name has the Gallic form Côte.

¶ 5. Referred to in Part Second, SECT. VI. § 21 (E) page 33. I would now address Mr. Orms :—and *first*, I say that he swears falsely when he says that we (the Canadian Students) gave him to understand that if we all remained at Burlington, a reduction of fees would be made, &c.

¶ 6. Referred to in Part First, SECT. II. § 6. (D) page 4. Also p. 20. and the note to that page. In the *second place*, I add that, although when I made my Affidavit of the 23rd Nov. 1832, I did not remember the amount of the reduction of fees, proposed by Mr. Orms, yet certain circumstances have since recalled it to my memory and I now affirm that it was eleven dollars for each,—making in the whole forty-four dollars.

¶ 7. As I do not wish to accuse Mr. Orms, without giving him every chance to exculpate himself, and wishing myself to exculpate him if possible, I am willing to believe that he mis-understood my English and that, in several places in his Affidavit, he spoke under a misapprehension of what I said. But if Mr. Orms persists in pretending that he understood me aright and that I said as he states, then I shall deem it incumbent on me to defend myself, publickly, and to give the lie (*de donner le démenti*) to him, who alone is guilty of it.

¶ 8. Part First Sect. II. § 6. (D) It only remains for me to say one word to our ‘Aimable Professeur’ Dr. W.—viz. After we parted with his ‘émissaire’ on the wharf, and he was about to return to his ‘Patron’, we could not refrain from saying, amongst ourselves, that if the Professors had really authorised Mr. Orms to say that which he said he was authorised by them to say, then we should be received à bon marché at that Institution ; and I must confess, My Dear Sir, that we had formed a very mean idea of your School. Perhaps, however, it was not merited by the other Professors.

Yours, &c.

C. H. O. COTE.

To DR. LINCOLN.

§ 23. DOCUMENT No. II., Containing the Evidence that Mr. Côte's letter to Dr. Woodward, did not reach Castleton till the Evening of the 8th, and that Mr. Orms left Castleton for Burlington, on the Morning of the 9th.

(A) NOTE FROM E. MILLS ESQ., POST MASTER IN BURLINGTON.

DR. LINCOLN,—I have examined the Records of this Office, in compliance with your request; and I find that no letter was mailed at Burlington for Castleton, in Aug. 1831, until the 8th. On the 8th one letter, single and post-paid was mailed for Castleton. There was but one letter received at this Office from Castleton, in the month of Aug. 1831, between the 1st and the 11th of that month. On the 9th one letter, single, post-marked Castleton, Aug. 9th, and Post-paid at Castleton, was received at this Office.

Yours, &c.

E. MILLS, POST-MASTER.

[The Records of the P. Office make it certain that if Dr. Woodward replied to Mr. Caut's inquiries by letter, he must have done so on the 9th. But Mr. Orms came to Burlington on the 9th, and it is not very probable that Dr. W. would write, and send an Agent, both on the same day. Nevertheless, *it is not impossible* that he did so. It may be that, when he received Mr. Caut's letter, he had no Agent at home—no Tender in Port, and he might have sent a letter, giving 'the necessary information.'—Mr. Orms might have returned to Castleton from a Mission, after the closing of the Office, and the Doctor might have despatched him to Burlington, by the way of the Lake, with instructions to watch the arrival of the Southern Mail and take out the letter, which he had mailed, before it was known that an Agent would be on hand. All this is certainly possible. I do not attach much importance to this suggestion; but if it should happen to hit the truth, it will so far be gratifying:—for it will afford something like a substratum for one part of the Doctor's statement:—it will make his assertion, that he 'put one into the hands of the Post-Master' true,—when insulated from all that follows. And in this very remarkable production, the Letter to Prof. Lincoln, it would be pleasantly amusing, on stripping off the cloaks, to find one little Truth, though in very bad company and wearing the dress of a lie.

The Doctor can have his choice:—either to admit, that he did not write at all, till after Mr. Orms' return from Burlington, (viz. on the 11th,)—or to admit that his letter was mailed on the Morning of the 9th. If he did not write at all, then he has committed a *slight mistake*, in one part of the Letter:—if he did write, at all, he must have written on the 9th, and if so, then he has committed a *mistake* of 'a few days' in another part. And if he did write on the 9th, (the same day that Mr. Orms came,) then we can see one way of accounting for the miscarriage of his letter, without involving the University in the Crime of Mail-Robbery. For my own part, I have no reason whatever to believe that he wrote at all, till the 11th.]

(B) Extract from a letter from Dr. Côte, dated Sept. 15th, 1833.

"Mr. Orms came to see us at Mrs. Waterhouse's, after breakfast, "about 9 o'clock in the morning, and accompanied us to the Lecture- "room, where he sat near us," &c.

[It was on the 10th that Mr. Orms 'saw Mr. Côte and two others,' as he himself truly says, and it appears by this, that it was on the *morning* of the 10th. He must, therefore, have left Castleton on the 9th.]

## (C) NOTE FROM P. DOOLITTLE ESQUIRE.

Dr. Lincoln:—In compliance with your request, I have looked over the way-bills of the Steam-boat Franklin for the month of Aug. 1831,—and I find that a Mr. Orns came from Whitehall to Burlington on the 8th of that month. The way-bill, for that day, is in the hand-writing of the Steward of the Boat. At that time, the Boat left Whitehall about 10 o'clock A. M. and arrived in Burlington about 5 P. M. of the same day. Passengers from Castleton to Burlington, by the way of Lake Champlain, would take the Boat at Whitehall. Yours &c. PHILo DOOLITTLE.

[The Mistake of Orns for Orms might easily happen to any man, and especially, to one who is not very much accustomed to receiving and recording names. The Mr. Orns on the way-bill was a cabin passenger, and there can be no doubt that it was Mr. Cornelius Orms, whose name was *mis-understood* Orns, by the Steward.]

§ 24. DOCUMENT III. Dr. Matson's letter to Dr. Woodward—with an Editorial notice of the same, taken from the Vt. Statesman of the 16th April 1833.

## VERMONT STATESMAN.

CASTLETON, TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1833.

*“Who shall decide when Doctors disagree.”*—We insert this week a communication from Dr. MATSON, in replication to something which appeared from Dr. WOODWARD a few weeks since. The public will see by these communications, (the last of the kind which we hope ever to publish,) that editors are not the only beings who use hard words. We take very little interest in this “medical and surgical” quarrel, and should not wonder if our readers felt quite as indifferent as ourselves. It is to us nothing but a *post mortem* examination of an old subject, which all parties will do well to bury as soon as possible. But if they *will* continue to operate upon it, we have only to say, we had much rather they would practice surgery in that way, than upon our own live carcass.

## TO THEODORE WOODWARD, M. D.

SIR—I have read your answer to Professor Lincoln, and find statements therein, which, if true, would place my character in an unfavorable light, both with respect to my professional qualifications, and otherwise. Therefore, in my own defence, as you made your statement public, I will take the liberty to make a public correction.

You say, “On the 10th day of Nov. 1832, I amputated a limb in Middletown, Vt. in presence of 12 or 14 persons. Dr. Matson had been the attending physician; but the patient became dissatisfied with the conduct of Dr. M. and dismissed him previously to the operation. This excited his indignation. He manifested a strong disposition to impute his misfortune in the case to my previous disagreement with him in opinion. He was present, as he testifies, at the operation, and had he opened the whole budget, he would have said that he got into a high state of mental excitement on the occasion, as boys frequently

will, and conducted more like a mad cat, than like a professional gentleman, attacked the Faculty of the Vermont Academy of Medicine, accused them of trying to get away the Burlington students by under-bidding, &c. &c."

" You know that this Dr. Matson induced you to make your sympathetic appeal at the time you did."

With respect to my having been the attending physician, and being dismissed because the patient became dissatisfied with my conduct, &c. This charge I acknowledge to be true in part. I had been the attending physician; but as to my having been dismissed by the patient because he was dissatisfied with my conduct, I deny. I dismissed him—admonishing him of his danger in adhering to the course which you had prescribed, and which he was resolved on following; at the same time he wished me to take charge of him under your prescriptions, which will appear from the following statement, which I stand ready to prove at any time after the publication of this.

In the case of the patient referred to, I practiced according to the course advised by yourself. I expressed my opinion previous to having your counsel, which was, that the tumor would have to be extracted before a perfect cure could be performed and I all the while adhered to that opinion, though I consented to make a trial of your remedy. Previous to dismissing the patient, I expressed my belief that the course which was advised was of no use, and said I would not be the instrument under you any longer of pursuing that course of practice, for I was confident, if pursued, it would end in the loss of the limb if not the life of the patient. I was willing to attend on him provided he would follow my prescriptions. I proposed an examination of the tumor, and, if practicable, a removal of it, which he refused. I then told him I could not consider him my patient any longer, but would call on him daily, and any thing he wished me to do as a neighbor, I would do freely and without charge, but could not, though indirectly, incur the responsibility of such a course of practice any longer. Thus, I dismissed him; and as I promised, I went and administered assistance till I left town on a journey, when another physician was called.

As to my being in a state of mental excitement, &c., I will only mention an observation made by a certain person who was present at the operation. He says: "Dr. W.'s representing you as being in a state of mental excitement, reminds me of an anecdote concerning two drunkards. As they were walking the street, every now and then falling to the ground, one of them chanced to espy a boy making his way to meet them, and cries out to his fellow companion, at the same time staggering against the fence, "Look there! my G-d how that boy staggers!"

With regard to my attacking the Faculty of the Vermont Academy of Medicine, accusing them of trying to get away the Burlington students by under-bidding, &c. For my part, (though I have never heard him say a word on the subject) I am willing to trust the testimony of one of the Faculty, you say I attacked, who was present

at the time, and probably heard the whole conversation. I mean Professor March, a gentleman for whose ability and veracity I have a very great respect. And there is another in this town, whom you have abused no less than myself, who was present and heard the whole. He is the man you called "a rotten hollow-hearted curse,—a cripple both in body and intellect, and a d—d scoundrel, whom, if he was worth minding, you would prosecute for slander." Now, Dr. do you know who I mean? He is a man whose honesty was never doubted by his neighbors, and with whom were you to exchange characters, it would induce you to think you were transplanted into a new climate, where falsehood and detraction did not grow on every bush. If these gentlemen will testify, they will declare that I said no more nor less than this, viz: that, after you had uttered your accusation against the Faculty of the Medical College of the University of Vermont, I replied, "Doctor, I do not so UNDERSTAND IT."

You charge me, though indirectly, of having induced Dr. Lincoln to make his communication. It is true I wrote to him soon after you made your statement, but not with a view to "pick his flint for a newspaper battle," but to satisfy myself respecting the truth of the statement you there made. He answered me immediately and requested my deposition, with one other, containing the statement you made. Accordingly, I obtained the testimony of another, and sent together with my own, requesting him not to publish mine, as I did not wish to do any thing which would bring me into a controversy with you, or any other person—believing from what I had already seen, that you were a man whose anger was excited at nothing, and when excited, would seek revenge regardless of truth, and every other qualification of an honest man. He wrote me again, and requested my consent to have my deposition published. I gave it, and never again will I refuse to give my testimony where I think it will subserve the cause of justice.

Did you think I stood so much in fear of that high sounding name, Theodore Woodward, M. D. Dean of the Faculty and Professor in the Vermont Academy of Medicine, that I dare not give my deposition. No: I mean that mine shall ever be a character that will rise above such cowardly abasement.

Do you think, Doctor, to fortify your character by smutty blackguardism, and by false accusations thrown out against boys, as you are pleased to term them. Be assured that an "intelligent community" will not countenance this course of conduct, in the least, but will look upon it with contempt. Do you think, by assuming the character of a braggart, to browbeat an humble individual, to cripple his efforts and awe him to silence? Can you sustain a bad cause, by railing like a madman, damning every man who disagrees with you in opinion, and denouncing the sympathies of the public? Am I to remain silent, and decline to utter the truth in my own defence, while you, reckless of honesty, attempt to sustain your sinking character, by the sacrifice of mine, by detraction, a perversion of truth, and a lie as black as the heart that conceived it?

In conclusion, I will only say—if you see fit to reply to a boy, do not descend to low blackguardism; but make statements fairly, and those that are true. And if you will make it appear, that, in any way I have erred, “as boys frequently will,” I will correct the error.

S. G. MATSON.

*Middletown, March 21st, 1833.*

§ 25. DOCUMENT No. IV.—A LETTER FROM THE ANATOMICAL CLASS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, RECEIVED ON THE 26TH OF FEB. 1831.

At a Meeting of the Members of Anatomical Class &c. held on Saturday 26th Feb. 1831, Mr. Ambler being called to the Chair, &c. &c. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

1st. Resolved—That the Class entertain the highest respect for the qualifications of Dr. B. Lincoln, as a Professor of Anatomy; and learn with regret, that he has declined being a candidate for the vacant Chair.

2nd. Resolved—That it is the warmest wish of the class, if it meet the approbation of Dr. Lincoln, that he continue a candidate for the Anatomical Chair.

3rd. Resolved—That this class feels impelled by a sense of gratitude, to declare its high opinion of the late course of Anatomy; and the especial advantages and instruction derived from the Lectures on Comparative Anatomy and the lucid demonstrations of the Brain and Nervous System.

4th. Resolved—That we present our sincere thanks to Dr. Lincoln for his unremitting and disinterested exertions, and his uniformly polite deportment, during this long and laborious course.

5th. Resolved—That the proceedings &c. be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and that they be required to present a copy to Dr. Lincoln, and another for publication.

ALEXANDER H. MASON,  
*Secretary.*

RICHARD C. AMBLER,  
*Chairman.*

[This letter was in my hands, when the Story of the Rejection was first blown about in this quarter.]

§ 26. DOCUMENT No. V.—COPY OF A LETTER, ADDRESSED BY ME TO DR. SMITH, BAKER, POTTER, HALL, AND McDOWELL; THE ONLY SURVIVING MEMBERS OF THE MED. FAC. U. MD. IN 1831.

[Dr. De Butts died soon after I left Baltimore.]

*Burlington Vt. 21st March, 1833.*

¶ 1. My Dear Sir:—In an Article, addressed to me, by Dr. Woodward of Castleton (Dean of the Faculty in the Vt. Acad. of Med.,) and published in the Vermont Statesman on the 19th inst., I find the following. “Does any thing you find in looking over the history of your past life, place you in this commanding attitude before the Public? Does the fact that when on trial some few years since at

Baltimore for a Professorship in the Medical College at that place you were finally rejected, give you that confidence."

¶ 2. The Article alluded to, was written in reply to an Article, addressed by me to the Publick, and published in the Burlington Sentinel on the 28th day of Dec. 1832. I am sorry that it is not in my power to furnish you with a copy of Dr. W's Communication. It will be re-published in the Sentinel at his request, and I shall then send you a copy.

[I found, however, that the Editor of the Sentinel refused to copy Dr. W.'s Letter. He at length consented to do it at my request.]

A copy of my Communication to the Publick is herewith transmitted, and you will see that the passage above cited, has reference to the second sentence in my Communication.

¶ 3. The Story of my '*Rejection*' was industriously circulated in this region, on my return from Baltimore, in the spring of 1831, and, as I suppose, with the most malicious intent. But I did not then think it worth while to correct it ; at present, however, my relations are such that it becomes my duty to interfere.

¶ 4. I will not presume to say more than merely to request you to read the above extract,—and if your feelings lead you to make any remarks, in relation to the subject, which you can cheerfully put into my hands, to be used by me as circumstances may require, you will confer on me a Favour, for which I shall be very grateful.

Respectfully &c.

B. L.

*Remark.* In reading the Answers to this letter, (viz. No. VI. VII. VIII. IX. and X.) let attention be paid to dates, that it may be seen with how much promptness these gentlemen came forward to repel Dr. W.'s attack upon me.\*

\* Besides these letters, I received, entirely unsolicited and unexpected, two others, viz:—one from an Individual of the Anatomical Class of 1830—31, and a joint letter, signed by four other Individuals of the same Class ;—all resident in Baltimore. These letters I have thought it unnecessary to publish, although it is exceedingly gratifying to possess them and to entrust their contents to the hands of personal friends. I had been told that a strong prejudice existed in Baltimore, and at the South generally, against New-England-Men ; but so far as my own experience and limited observation go, they prove the very reverse. I have heard the highest encomiums on New-England from the lips of noble-minded, intelligent Citizens of Baltimore ; and have blushed with the consciousness, that a more intimate knowledge of us would have limited their mood of praise. I have heard the sentiments of Medical Students, from the different Southern States, expressed with freedom, when they little suspected their words fell on the ears of a New-England-Man ; and to me it is a painful thought, that any one of my Friends and former Pupils, in that Section, should know that, from the very Gates of one of the most popular Med. Schools in New-England, there has gone forth a Falsehood so vile as to rouse Indignation on the Shores of the Chesapeake. To those Gentlemen, my former Pupils, whose—well and *faithfully* and acceptably done—was the highest Honour, the richest Recompence, the dearest Boon of him, who laboured for them, I would again respectfully tender my most cordial thanks ; and from this 'my Retreat' I would again extend to

§ 27. Containing the Answers to my Letters of the 21st of March.

DOCUMENT No. VI.—A JOINT LETTER FROM DR. SMITH, HALL, AND POTTER.

*Baltimore March 28th, 1833.*

¶ 1. Dear Sir:—I regret exceedingly that any thing, relative to your connexion with the University of Maryland, should have given occasion to your enemies to assail your reputation. You have simply stated to us the facts, and left us to act according to our sense of justice and propriety.

First, let me say that I have not the slightest reason to be actuated by any hostility towards the individual who has assailed you; and regret that he should have been so mis-informed. But I should be grossly unjust to you, did I hesitate, one moment, to declare that the assertion—"when on trial some few years since at Baltimore for a Professorship in the Medical College in that place, you were finally rejected"—is in the utmost degree, *false and malicious*.

At the close of your truly Scientific Course, the Faculty of which I am a member, held a meeting, at which they expressed, by resolution, their unqualified approbation of your Lectures, and requested permission to nominate you to the vacant Chair.

The Pupils of the Institution also held a meeting at which similar sentiments were *unanimously* expressed. I have no doubt, had you consented to become a candidate, that you would have been elected. You left us carrying with you the respect and good wishes of every member of our Faculty.

Very Respectfully &c.

N. R. SMITH,

*Prof. Surgery U. Md.*

¶ 2. I concur with my Colleague Prof. Smith, in the foregoing detail of facts, relating to Prof. Lincoln.

RICHARD WILMOT HALL,

*Prof. Obstetrics &c. U. Md.*

¶ 3. I fully concur in the facts above stated. Dr. Lincoln's relinquishment of the Anatomical Chair was a voluntary act;—totally unconnected with the Trustees or the other Members of the Faculty. His Course was held in high estimation, and all who were connected with the Institution, parted from him with regret.

N. POTTER,

*Prof. Theory and Pract. U. Md.*

them individually, the invitation contained in the last words I had the honour to pronounce in their presence.

To those especially, who have come forward,—volunteers in the cause of Good Morals and Sound Education, against Falsehood, Calumny and Agent-Sending, I owe a more particular acknowledgment; but this is not the time nor the place.

## DOCUMENT No. VII.—A LETTER FROM DR. BAKER.

Baltimore, March 28th, 1833.

Dear Sir :—It gives me great pleasure to say that the insinuation, that you were rejected is totally devoid of truth. For one, I frankly declare that I regretted your retirement from this School. The reasons, which induced you to decline remaining here, are with yourself. I believe your Science, your Talents, your Enterprise, and your Industry, would have rendered you a valuable member of our Literary and Scientifick Institution ; and consequently, I consider your departure from us as a loss not easily made up. Hoping &c.

I remain &c. SAMUEL BAKER,  
Prof. Mat. Med. U. Md.

## DOCUMENT, No. VIII.—A LETTER FROM DR. McDOWELL.

Baltimore, March 29th, 1833.

Dear Sir :—Your letter of the 22nd inst. came to hand yesterday &c.—The extract which your letter contains, from a publication addressed to you, by Dr. Woodward, occasioned no small degree of surprize to me. I shall merely state the facts with respect to your connexion with the Med. School of the U. of Md. After occupying the Anatomical Chair for one Session, you positively and unequivocally declined being a candidate for the Professorship of Anatomy in our School. My impression is that you would have been elected Prof. of Anat. in the U. of Md., if you had consented to become a candidate for that Chair. It is *perfectly idle* to say that you were 'rejected.'

Very Respectfully &c.  
MAXWELL MC DOWELL,  
Prof. of the Institutes of Med. U. Md.

## DOCUMENT No. IX.—A LETTER FROM DR. POTTER.

Baltimore, March 30th, 1833.

Dear Sir :—I received your favour this morning, and I can assure you most sincerely, I take great pleasure in having it in my power to refute a Calumny against you, which must have originated altogether in malicious fabrication. There never was the least surmise, much less foundation, that you left Baltimore from any other cause than a voluntary relinquishment of the Anatomical Chair. The entire satisfaction given to your Colleagues and to the Class, and the confidence inspired by the whole tenour of your conduct publick and private, are sufficient refutation of the charge &c. &c.

[It will not be necessary to copy the whole of Dr. Potter's letter. In it, he alludes to the fact of having already appended a certificate to Dr. Smith's letter, (see No. VI. ¶ 3.) and the chief end of the correspondence being thereby answered, he has, in the letter before me, spoken on several points, not immediately bearing on Dr. W.'s

Calumny ;—of his own family &c.—The letter contains some facts, which I feel proud that my personal friends should know, but which need not be made publick. Among other things this veteran Teacher remarks “we must all regret that such things (alluding to Dr. “W.’s conduct,) degrade Medical Science and its votaries—they “lessen the dignity of Schools, and lower the Standard of Medical “Education. There are two many Schools and too little Science. “Men now follow teaching as a trade, and not as a profession.”]

DOCUMENT No. X. A LETTER FROM DR. HALL.

*West Lexington St. Balt., April 8th, 1833.*

My Dear Sir :—In consequence of an unusual inattention on the part of the *penny-post*, your letter of the 21st ult. was delayed &c. This I should have regretted the more, had not my Colleague, Prof. Smith, handed to me your’s of the same date, with his reply, which I also subscribed forthwith.

In addition to the facts as set forth by Prof. Smith, I have deemed it proper to refer to your *letter* of the 15th of March, 1831, now before me,—addressed to the Med. Fac. U. of Maryland ; in which, for reasons therein given, you “decline an election to the Chair of “Anatomy in our University in opposition to the solicitations of “those who are most deeply interested in your remaining” with us. [Let it be observed that this quotation is from a letter written by me in 1831.] Among these (reasons) the interests of the University of Vermont, which you felt *bound to sustain*, appear to have paramount weight and do honour to your Character. I could add much more, were it requisite, in your behalf:—but this will cover the whole ground of Calumny.

With Sentiments of Respect &c.

RICHARD WILMOT HALL,

*Prof. Obstet. &c. U. Md.*



## CONCLUDING REMARKS.

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SECTION VIII. Remarks upon the Position, before the Publick, assumed by Dr. Woodward and Mr. Orms.—Upon Dr. Woodward's LETTER, and upon the REVIEW of that LETTER : with a Development of the Plan for Future operations.

### § 28. NOTICE OF THE EXTRAORDINARY SPECTACLE PRESENTED BY DR. WOODWARD AND HIS AGENT ; WITH EVIDENCE TO SHOW THAT MR. ORMS COULD NOT HAVE MISUNDERSTOOD MR. COTE IN 1831.

(A) If the Reader has had patience to follow me thus far, the question may now be submitted—whether I have come *too soon* before the Publick, to warn them of the existence of Abuses, which imperiously demand Correction.

It cannot be, that any impartial Reader has failed to see, how subversive of the best Interests of Medical Education, are the Principles and the Practice, openly avowed and defended by Dr. Woodward.

(B) For my own part, I have no fear that men, living in this Vicinity and acquainted with the Parties, will hesitate to believe, that in all I have said, there is nothing but plain, unvarnished Truth. Nor have I any reason to fear, that my Friends at a distance, will for a moment, hesitate to receive my statements as true.\* But these Pages are destined, as I hope, to be read by Men, living far beyond the narrow limits of my personal Acquaintance,—by Men who, for the first time perhaps, shall know that the writer exists :—to such Readers the following Remarks, as far as to the letter (D), are addressed.

\*Great pains has been taken to make the account *exactly* correct, even in relation to the minutest points. But it is not impossible that, in one or two instances, some very trifling mistake may have been made. I do now firmly believe, that not a syllable can be found, which does not convey the plain Truth, as it would appear to a disinterested Reader, who had access to *all the Facts*. If one single instance can be found, in which I have mis-stated any fact, however slight the error, I now pledge myself to correct it publickly; and for every one instance, in which it shall be made to appear that I have over-drawn the dark Shades in Dr. W.'s Character, in any degree,—I pledge myself to show more than one instance, in which I have spared him, and have not given to those Shades so deep a colouring as they deserve.

(C) I am aware that the Facts, as developed in the foregoing Review, may appear almost incredible. When two men differ, *toto cælo*, in their Accounts of the same Transaction, there must be mis-statements somewhere :—And, if the circumstances of the case are such, that mis-statements cannot be mis-takes merely, there must be Falsehood somewhere. It is rare that we find a man, at once wicked and fool-hardy enough to invent and to *publish* a complete fabrication :—And it is to be hoped that few Medical Students can be found, whose attachment to a Party, to a School, or to a Teacher, is so strong as to overleap the everlasting Barriers between Truth and Falsehood, and impel to the perpetration of a Crime, the very Name of which carries with it Terror, except to the abandoned. We do generally find, even on the side of him who misrepresents the Facts in a given case, some Truth—something, to which a false Colouring may be given ;—and it would not be strange, if some Readers should, for a while resist Conviction, on the ground of an Improbability, inherent in the very nature of the case. Of all Readers, he is the one to whom I would most cheerfully submit the Review, who sets out with the belief that there *must be some Truth* in Dr. W.'s Statements, some Ground for his Charges, and some Foundation for his Defence. Should such an one read the Review once and still resist conviction, on the ground that no men would *dare* (even if not restrained by Moral Principle,) to come before the Publick, as Dr. W. and his Pupil have done, to invent, to swear to, and to promulgate such a catalogue of wicked, silly Lies—still, of all Readers, *he* is the one to whom I would appeal. The Evidence is plenary ; and, on a careful re-examination, Conviction, clear as the noon-day Sun, and fixed as the everlasting Hills, must be the consequence.

(D) Dr. Côte is willing to believe that Mr. Orms misunderstood his English. I once had no doubt that he did ; and, when about to put this Review to the Press, I was anxious to set fairly before the Publick all the circumstances, which I then supposed had led Mr. Orms to misunderstand Mr. Côte. In the midst of my very arduous Labours at this season, I went to Canada for the sole purpose of conversing with Dr. Côte,—not doubting that, by a free conversation, I should get at all the supposed Facts and be able to show the comparative Innocence of Mr. Orms, instead of exposing him to the Publick as a False-swearer. And it is chiefly, because I have, in conversation with several gentlemen, some of whom live at a distance, explained, what I had reason to *suppose* might have been

said by Mr. Côte and *mis*-understood by Mr. Orms,—and because such gentlemen may not now be able to retrace the dividing line, between what I then represented as Facts—absolute and known to be, and the *supposed* Facts,—that I now add the following Statement of my previous Opinion and the Reasons why I am forced to abandon it.

(E) I supposed that Mr. Orms misunderstood the word Canada for Castleton. [See page 33, D.] I knew that Mr. Côte could not have *said* Castleton, from the very circumstances of the case, as then known. But I had then read neither the Letter nor the Affidavit, with that critical attention, which such strange productions demand ; nor did I then know that Mr. Côte's letter was not sent till the 8th. Indeed—I then was deceived by Dr. Woodward's story about the second 'letter signed Cyrus Caut again.' I then supposed that Mr. Côte had written a second letter,—and supposing this, and at the same time knowing that Mr. Orms' thoughts were bent on Castleton, I supposed he might have misunderstood Mr. Côte, to say 'Castleton.' Had I then reflected on the Fact, disclosed by Mr. Côte in 1831, viz. that he told Mr. Orms the whole story of the Objection to the Tickets, and of Our having written to Dr. Holmes, and of their Determination to remain here till an Answer was received from Canada—I should have seen that the supposed mis-take could not have happened. Now that all the Facts are known, I can see no reason whatever, for supposing that Mr. Orms' Statement, in this particular, is any thing else than a wilful Falsehood, invented in 1833.

(F) I knew that the *Fees* of the Academy were then higher than the Fees of the Medical College : and I thought it very probable that, when Mr. Côte found Mr. Orms continued to importune him, he might have said—but we shall save—dollars,\* by remaining here ; (or something to that effect) and that Mr. Orms, being on the lookout for an under-bid and being instructed to meet our Terms 'promptly and without hesitation,' *mis*-took that statement for a Declaration, on the part of Mr. Côte, that We had *reduced* our Fees in that case.

(G) I knew Mr. Côte to be a courteous Man, and supposed he might, in the first conversation with Mr. Orms, have said, that he should be *very happy* to go to Castleton, &c. if We did not receive the Montreal Tickets, and that Mr. Orms had magnified this into *repeated* expressions of a *Wish* to attend Lectures at the Academy, &c. [See p.33. (E)].

\* The difference between the charges here and at the Academy, as stated in the Circulars, was five dollars, if I recollect aright.—It might have been a little more perhaps, but I think not.

(H) But all this time, while I was indulging these *Suppositions*, it was never suspected that Mr. Orms was sent off, the moment Mr. Cote's letter of inquiry reached Castleton ;—nor did I know that, *at the first Interview*, Mr. Orms gave them this 'necessary information,' viz. that he was authorised to say, some deduction should be made. Mr. Cote assured me, when I last saw him, that not one word was said of the *Terms* of Admittance into the Academy.—They were not in need of Funds,—they knew the professed *Terms* of Admittance at the Academy ;—the offering of Credit, was to them, something new ; they looked upon it as improper and as a suspicious circumstance against the Standing of that School ;\* and, as to Under-bidding, it was a thing unheard of and unthought of, till Mr. Orms, proposed it. I am now sure that Mr. Orms understood no such thing—and that his whole Story of the Conversation with Mr. Cote is a deliberate Lie, invented in 1833.

(I) Dr. Cartier came to Town a few weeks ago. He had never seen my *APPEAL*, nor Dr. W.'s *LETTER*, nor did he know of their Existence. He could not, of course, be influenced by Passion, as some, not knowing the Man, may suspect Dr. Cote to have been, after the brutal Treatment received from Dr. W. ;—and the Testimony of Dr. Cartier, under those circumstances, sweeps clean away, all Ground for Hope that Mr. Orms was led into *mistake* by any thing which Mr. Cote said.†

(K) Mr. Orms' Affidavit is itself now fairly before the Publick,—he cannot recall it ; and, when taken in connexion with the Records of the Post-Office, it is itself, a *felo de se*.

No !—Mr. Cote did not trifle with Mr. Orms, nor did Mr. Orms Mis-understand at all. His *mis-statements* are something worse than *mis-takes*, and I leave him to make the best of his way out of the foolish and awfully wicked predicament in which he has voluntarily placed himself.

#### § 29. NOTICE OF AN INCONSISTENCY IN THE TWO PARTS OF DR. WOODWARD'S LETTER.

(A) In looking over Dr. W.'s Letter, I cannot but be filled with Amazement at the combination of Wickedness and Folly therein Presented. It is astonishing that he had not Cunning enough to see

\* This Mr. Cote said to me the first time I saw him in 1831.

† The Affidavits of Dr. Allard and Dr. Cartier are now in my possession and would have been published had I not Evidence, enough, and to spare, without them.

that he should have closed with the expression—‘evil-minded nincompoop.’

(B) On re-perusing the Letter, it will be seen that all that Part which precedes the elegant expression just quoted, forms one Whole; while all that Part which follows, forms another and a very different Whole.

In the First Part he openly avows his Adherence to the Agent-sending System; and, conscious that Publick Sentiment would never sustain him in his Alliance with this Courtezan—this ‘Old Whore of Babylon,’—he tricks out her Bridal Dress with a few Flowers of Rhetorick, hoping thereby to conceal the Stain on her Garment; and paints over her sin-revealing, bloated Features, as if Rouge could be mistaken for the Bloom of Innocence and Health. It is in the First Part of the Letter, that he attempts to ‘throw dust in the eyes’ of the Publick, by talking about *the necessity of Agent-sending, to the Interests of Medical Students, &c.* But let it be noticed, that he lays much Stress upon his own Activity, in behalf of the *Institution* with which he is connected. He plumes himself upon his Success, and affects a Sneer at the University, because its Faculty does not follow his Example. In all this First Part, his Falsehoods (of which we find, standing out in bold relief, no less than six) are confined to the Med. Coll. and to myself.

(C) But in the Second Part of the Letter, we have an attempt at a *Defence* for Agent-sending and its two great objects—Under-bidding and Defamation. In the Second Part, he assumes that Agent-sending, in that case, was justifiable only on the ground that ‘the necessary information’ could not safely be trusted to the mail, and that Under-bidding, in him, was justifiable only as a Means of counteracting its Influence on Our part.

(D) After having laboured so hard (and so *successfully?*) to justify Agent-sending, on the broad Ground of the Pupil’s Welfare, and after having exulted in his own Success in that business, and sneered at Us, for choosing to lecture ‘to a pretty little class of 15,’ rather than stoop to such ‘despicable Business’—how happened it that he so soon forgot all this, and took the very opposite Ground? It is certain that he considered it a Cardinal Point, to make out some sort of a defence for doing, in a particular case, that which he had so much extolled as a General Rule of Practice.—So anxious was he to conceal the ‘Truth, and to involve Us in Guilt, that he delivered *Facts* by the whole-sale, without stopping to see whether they were *possible* or not. As old Crow, in his Bear-Story, *chased Bruin into*

*a deep Snow-bank, one hot day, when he was mowing in the Orchard*:- so Dr. W. in the month of August 1831, chased a Suspicion against Cyrus Caut and the University, quite across one Year, and into bleak November of the next.

And here his Falsehoods are not confined to the Med. Coll., nor to any one of its Officers; but are plied with redoubled Fury, against two Young Gentlemen, who had both been beset by his Entreaties, and who both had Independence enough to choose for themselves.

(E) Is it not strange, I say, that he had not *Cunning* enough to close his LETTER with the First Part. Had he left off there, he would have fairly exhibited his Taste and his Style of Writing:—he would have shown a certain sort of *Frankness* in avowing his Adherence to Agent-sending and a certain sort of *Independence* in adhering to that *profitable* System, regardless of *my Opinions*. He would have come off with what some might have thought to be a few good *Hits* against me: he would have told but a single half-dozen black lies,—the white ones would hardly have been noticed, and the black ones, being all directed against me and the Medical College, would have been *excused in him*, as essential to Success in the Agent-sending System. Had he closed with the First Part, he would have been unconvicted of any gross Inconsistency, and might have practiced his Arts with his accustomed Success, except so far as the Rejection Story is concerned. Had he not *attempted* a Defence, he might now have *needed* one less.—Had he been content to be known as Calumniator of Us merely, he would have closed his LETTER with the words already quoted: And he would not now have stalked before the Publick, with his Nakedness hid by a Garment, of which the Warp was threaded by Malice infernal, while blear-eyed Folly filled in the Woof,—and which he wears about, full charged with Pestilence to poison the Atmosphere in which he moves:—nor should I have been called to the disgusting Task of superintending the Lazaretto, in which this Publick Nuisance is now to undergo Purification.

§ 30. A STATEMENT OF MY REASONS FOR PUBLISHING THE APPEAL AND THE REVIEW, WITH AN ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE PLAN FOR FUTURE OPERATIONS.

(A) I have elsewhere explained my Object in publishing this Review [see *Preface to "Hints on the Present State of Medical Education &c."*] and I have there disclaimed all feelings of Personal Hostility, against this unfortunate man. The Reader may now judge for himself of my Sincerity:—he can now determine for himself,

whether the Rejection Story and its fellows, excited my Anger or my Pity.

(B) My Object in publishing the Article of the 28th Dec. 1832, was two-fold, viz., to defend my own Reputation as an Officer of the University, and to bring out Dr. Woodward fairly before the Publick, if possible. I consider that Article as sufficient to repel his Charges against the University, and to fix upon him that very Crime of which he accused Us. So far its Intent was satisfactorily accomplished ; and no one can doubt that it was successful in bringing him fairly before the Publick.

(C) His Letter to Prof. Lincoln was delayed nearly three months; and, although, in the last paragraph, he would try to make us believe that he had forgotten both me and my Communication, in the hurry of Business,—yet the Date of Mr. Orms' Affidavit and some other Facts, well known to several gentlemen in different parts of the State, show incontestibly that the *Business*, which hurried him, was, in part, the Writing of that very *Letter*. From the manner in which it is written, few Readers would see, on the first perusal, how *much* Art there is in it, and how *little* Art. It is manifestly the work of Time, and had I done nothing more than bring out that Document, for the Profession to read and to think upon, I should have done much towards correcting the Evils complained of.

(D) But it was my expectation that, if he answered my *APPEAL* at all, he would afford me an opportunity to lay before the Profession *all the Facts*, which I deemed it important should be known, in order to give Effect to a Series of Papers which I proposed to publish, of which the *HINTS &c.* forms the first Number, and of which it will supply all the *Texts*. He has more than fulfilled my Expectations ; and the *REVIEW* has been written as a necessary Supplement to the *APPEAL* and the *LETTER*.

(E) This is the plan for future Operations on my part. Had Dr. Woodward known all this before, would he have ventured the *LETTER*? Do we not see an over-ruling Hand in all this? I see by the Doctor's Figures, that he is a lover of field-sports. His 'trapping musquetoes,' picking his flint, fishing in Lake Memphremagog, &c. &c. all show him to be a Sportsman. I once had Taste for those Sports myself ; but something has, in a great measure, eradicated that natural Ferocity of Disposition, which now seems to me necessary to a Sportsman. Still I relish his Figures,—they carry me back to Scenes of Boyhood and Youth, when the Forest lay on one side and the Ocean on the other. My early life and the events

of Manhood have made Ocean Scenery as dear to me as the Forest, the Meadow, the Lake and the Rivulet. And I have ventured to draw one Figure, which to me seems apt and forcible, from a Scene on the Ocean,—the great High-way of Nations. In the language of an old Ballad—

‘I’ve sailed East and sailed West,  
‘And sailed near some Pirate shore,’

and the Doctor must allow me to call in the aid of my favourite Figure once more. He stood on Deck, the very Kidd of the Band. At his command, the Anchor was weighed,—all sail set,—the false Flag run up and the Black Ship bore away for a defenceless Trader in the Offing. The wind was free,—the Ship was Staunch,—her Commander, weather-beaten in the Service, and her Crew all Obedience. But the Trader was not overtaken—for on board the Pirate-Ship ‘the Hand that *steered* was not of this World.’

#### § 31. AN APOLOGY FOR REVIEWING SO GREAT A PORTION OF DR. WOODWARD’S LETTER.

(A) It will be seen that I have reviewed nearly the whole of the Letter, which would not have been at all necessary,—if all that was required had been to show that ‘Dr. W.’s Defence rests solely on wilful Falsehoods.’ Had that been the *only* Object, it would have been sufficient to have brought forth the Records of the Post-Office in this Town, which prove that Mr. Cote’s letter of inquiry reached Castleton on the Evening of the 8th. Mr. Orins swears he was here on the 10th and even if we did not know that he came on the 9th, the entire Falsehood of Dr. W.’s whole Story would be just as evident as it now is. Burlington is 60 miles from Castleton and we have no Rail-way to annihilate Space, nor patent Chronometer to create Time. Had I but brought forward the Note from E. Mills Esquire, [Doc. No. II. ¶ (A).] a fearful Rent would have been made in the Front Wall of the Defence, and he who, trusting to that Defence, cried out—‘I ask not the Publick for their Sympathy’—would now have hurried out of his ‘Refuge’ in Consternation and Dismay. But whither could he flee for protection then? Nowhere! Nowhere but to his Refuge again,—to repair the Breach if possible, and if not, to conceal his Face, in the darkest Corner that was left to him. It has been my Aim to sweep away that ‘Refuge of Lies’, in which the ‘skulking Fugitive from his own Conscience’ had taken Shelter;—

not to make a Breach in it merely,—he left Breaches enough when he built it—but to grind every Mud-ball to powder—to be scattered and blown clean away, that not a Vestige may remain.

(B) But I have now done with him. What he will do next it is impossible to guess. He may, perhaps, have Cunning enough to keep Silence; or he may take pains to find out some weak point in the writer and attack there. To me, it is of no consequence what he does. I have no Question at issue with him,—my only Aim is to awake the Attention of the Profession to the Abuses now practiced in the management of Medical Schools. I have proved that, in one instance, these Abuses are real, but I do not mean to be understood that this is the only instance. I shall not, in any of my future Publications, allude to any thing said or done by Dr. Woodward, after the issuing of these pages from the press. *I know his accusation against Us to be utterly false, and I know that the Evidence offered is sufficient to convict him, in the Judgment of every Man, who seeks for Truth only.* I have done my Duty to the Profession and my Time is too valuable to be spent in ferreting out other Deeds of Darkness perpetrated by him. If, therefore, he will try to re-build a Defence—if he will invent new Falsehoods and get another ‘Affidavit-maker’ to swear for him, and thus if he hide himself and any be deceived, it will be their own fault; they must not look to me for a Contradiction of anything he may say in Future.

#### § 32. A FEW WORDS TO DR. WOODWARD HIMSELF.

(A) In the Editorial Notice of the re-publication of Dr. W.’s Letter in the Burlington Sentinel, I said I should never consent to correspond with him. This I said because it then seemed to me unbecoming, to address a man whom I knew to be a base Calumniator, and who had shown himself ill-bred, in his language. I entertain the same opinion now; but, nevertheless, I think it my duty to address him, personally, on one or two points. The following as far as to § 33, is therefore addressed to Dr. Woodward himself.

(B) If you have done me the honour to read this Pamphlet, you will have seen that I have spoken of you, with perfect Freedom and always, I hope you will see, with perfect Truth and Fairness. I have, in a few cases, tried my hand at a figurative Style, in humble imitation of your own. But I trust I have not made my meaning obscure by my Figures, nor failed in giving to what is written, that degree of sprightliness, which the modern style of writing has rendered necessary. You cannot lament more deeply than I do, the Fact

that the Publick Taste has been perverted, within the last half Century by a bad Style of writing. It is now next to impossible to rouse men's attention even to the most important Truths and to Truths affecting their immediate and their future well-sare, without calling in the aid of a certain flippancy of Style. In the HINTS you will find less of this fault than in the Review, and I trust you will see a reason why I departed in any instance from the plain yea yea—nay nay.

(C) I have made use of some strong expressions, and here again I beg of you to observe that my object is to rouse attention. You will agree with me in the opinion that it is high time the attention of the Publick was roused and fixed upon certain 'underhanded and dishonourable means' resorted to by certain Schools in New-England 'to obtain Students.' You and I differ, to be sure, in the men, but not in the Principle. You say the Faculty of the Medical College are guilty of this Abuse—but I say the Dean of the Faculty in the Vt. Acad. of Med. is the only Man in Vermont who, to my knowledge, practices Under-bidding. But waving, for the present, all differences as to the *Men*, since we both agree that Under-bidding &c. is underhanded, dishonourable, despicable *Business*, we cannot differ as to the propriety of calling the Attention of the Publick to the Evils, and allowing them to decide as to who are guilty, and what is the proper way of effecting Reform. No one knows better than yourself that the writer is a humble Individual, and one in whose concerns the Publick feel no especial Interest. But for his 'connexion with a Publick Seminary of Learning, the Reputation and consequent Usefulness of which depend mainly on the Character of its Officers,' it would be idle to hope for a hearing. And even with this advantage on his side, he could not safely trust to a plain unimpassioned style of Truth-telling—in an attempt to rouse attention to Abuses which have been winked at, till the Publick 'eyelids, will no longer wag.' You saw the importance of using Strong Expressions, even though a gentleman so well known to the Publick and roving at liberty every where, but in the Paths of Truth and Honour. And you will, I trust, find a ready apology for any expressions I may have used, however strong, provided always they are less strong than true.

(D) In the LETTER which you done me the honour to address to Professor Lincoln, I find certain expressions, of which I will now speak to you, and I trust you will believe that in all I say to you, I shall be equally frank and equally within the limits of strict Truth, as in all I have said of you. If, by chance, any expressions of mine have

ruffled your Temper, I beg of you to defer the reading of the following, till you have re-perused all that precedes and have regained your accustomed Serenity. Else the end in view, in addressing you personally, will be sure to fail of being accomplished.

(E) And *First*--in relation to your Strictures on a private letter, which I had the honour to address to you on the 15th of Dec. 1832, I would offer the following, viz., you complain of the style of that letter or rather of the matter. You would have had me state what I called the facts and call upon you to avow or disavow them. I, at the same time, assuring you that, unless a satisfactory explanation should be made, the statement would be made publick. And you say that if I had done so, that letter would probably have received an Answer. Now let me ask you sir, *what sort* of an answer you think would have been returned to such a letter? Suppose I had not intimated that your letter to Cyrus Caut, of the 11th August 1831, was then in my hands;—suppose I had said nothing about the Evidence which I had that you *did send* an Agent into this College to try to entice students away, who came here of their own free choice, and who, from their desire to receive Instruction here, were then waiting, in anxious suspense, for an Answer—by bragging and bribery; and that you *did accuse* Us at Middletown, in the presence of a dozen persons, three of whom at least were Medical Gentlemen:—suppose I had concealed all this Evidence and had merely said that I had heard it reported so and so—and, in a very polite and condescending manner, inquired of you whether you ever did try to entice away these young men, by such dishonourable means, and whether you ever did accuse Us of such a Trick. *What sort of an Answer* do you *now* think you would *then* have returned? Would you have acknowledged all you have now acknowledged? And would you have told me the story about Cyrus Caut and Cyril Cote? Would you have pretended that Mr. Cote accused Us of under-bidding? Ah Doctor! I think you would have found some other ground to stand upon. And yet if the ground you took on the 19th of March 1833 was true ground, it must have been true on the 15th Nov. 1832—for the whole was a *past* transaction, your Suspicions *had been* excited and your Agent *had returned* empty, long before that time,—and yet Cyril Cote you had not heard of,—nor had you and Mr. Orms talked over the matter and agreed upon what you were to say and he was to swear to. Let me now tell you Sir that I was advised to write you just such a letter as you say you would have answered; and the adviser gave his reason—it was this, ‘perhaps Dr. W. will

deny the whole and swear he never wrote a letter to Mr. Cote, &c. I was advised by more than one person to write such a letter. One said 'wait till you get all the Documents in your hands and then drop him a letter' &c. &c. sketching just exactly such a letter as you have sketched. And moreover Sir, let me tell you that, before I revealed my purposes to any man, I was *advised* thus to throw a stumbling-block in your way, by one whose advice I always distrust. Do you know whom I mean? I mean Him whom men call the Devil, and whose advice I caution you ever to distrust, for he is a most treacherous rascal, even to his friends. Yes Sir, I assure you, solemnly, and on the word of a gentleman, that before my purposes were revealed to any one, the thought passed through my mind, to write as you now say you would have had me write, for the purpose of leading you into a pit—of throwing a stumbling-block in your way, which I *knew* would cause you to fall. But that thought was repelled at once. I then made up my mind to write such a letter as should, if possible, impress you with the idea that I knew all about the matter and was resolved to proceed, merely giving you notice of what was about to be done. And when Conscience had once determined what sort of a letter *ought* to be written, the advice of other men, who would have been delighted to see you caught telling a foolish lie, had no weight with me. I never expected you to answer it. I assumed a tone of authority and confidence, for the very purpose of saving you, if possible, from moral suicide. That letter Sir, was dictated by Conscience, against the suggestions of the Devil, and happy would it have been for you, had you not then held the writer in such low esteem.

Would you not have secretly laughed at me had I written such a letter as you now say you would have answered? Instead of making a breach of Politeness, when I wrote that letter Sir—you may rely upon it, it was dictated by Conscience and was penned with as much of the true gentleman as I know how to command. I beg of you to look back to that time and think what would have been your opinion of the writer of such a letter as you have sketched, under the then-existing circumstances; and what sort of a Reply you would have made. Look at your published Letter to Prof. Lincoln, as you would look upon such a production, had it issued from any other source; and then apply your own energetick language to the writer of that Letter. 'No paroxysm of rage into which you could have been thrown by the Stories of your Affidavit-maker' &c. &c.

(F) In the second place I will notice the Estimation, in which you

pretend to hold the writer of the *Appeal* to the Publick &c. And here I am aware that I am touching a delicate subject. But I intend to be free with you, and not to let a false delicacy stand in the way of giving you a hint, which may be of use to you in future. I would advise you not to rely too much on your own strength nor on my imbecility ; for you must bear in mind, that one element in the Moral Government of this world is,—the weak shall confound the strong—that is, as I understand it, the weak, shall be strong in Truth, the strong, weak in Falsehood. And no one knows better than yourself where lies all the Truth, and where lies all the Falsehood. As to my *APPEAL*, of which you speak so slightly, I never thought much of it,—not half so much as you do, after all. It was never intended to be a great production. In short I do not aim at any thing great. All I expect to do is to defend myself and to *wake up stronger Men* to carry on the War against you and all the Agent-senders in the Country. That, was my “first effort” as you say truly,—this is my second, and the third will be forth-coming, before you will be ready to read it, if you attempt to find time to reply to this. I hope you will not attempt a Reply. It can do you no good,—it can do the cause of Medical Education no good, and it can do no harm to me, nor to the Medical College. Be persuaded then to receive my Advice in this case. Despise not a humble Individual, whose powers of mind are inferior to your own, so long as he has Conscience for his Shield, and the ‘arrow’ of Truth for his Weapon. Let your ‘Refuge’ be blown away, and attempt not to re-build it. The time is fast coming when the frosts of Age shall be upon you ; and can you permit your head to grow white in the service of Agent-sending? From the elevated station you now hold, look abroad on the Profession and see the effects of your Influence ! Look at those young men, whose Fidelity to you has been to them, Treachery to their own Souls ! Wake up that slumbering Conscience and retire to private walks, that you may listen to its friendly warnings. Cast off all Allegiance to Agent-sending :—Cease to do evil and learn to do well, that at last, you may be able to say with sincerity—I will do nothing which every Honourable man shall not approve. Resist not the admonition of Friends. Of Enemies, you can have none. That Publick, whose decision you proclaimed yourself willing to abide, at the moment when you entered your ‘Refuge,’ will now temper their *Decision* with *Sympathy*, although you ask not for it. The Day of your Rejoicing is over, and it is time you ‘thought on the morrow’. Your Wanderings from the Path of Rectitude have at length brought

you fearfully near to the Brink of that fatal Precipice, down which you cannot even look and live ! Pause, I beseech you, in your mad career :—Look forward, to the Gulf which lies below :—Look about, on the Wilderness which surrounds you. The Dews of Heaven fall not there,—how can it be else than a Desart !—See Manly Principles,—drooping, withered, dying, dead ! Look back, on the Path your feet have trod,—and, taking in your arms the unfortunate Victim of your training, look upwards,—for the only Escape that is left for you. The Silence which reigns in that Desart, is not the Quiet of a Mind at ease,—it is the awful Stillness of a slumbering Conscience. But that Conscience is not dead—*it only Sleeps*: and if it wake not till the hour of your last Sleep draws nigh, the last Sound it shall utter in your Ears, shall be woe—woe !

§ 33. AGENT-SENDING NOT NECESSARY, BUT IS ITSELF AN ABUSE.

(A) Dr. Woodward pretends to feel justified in Agent-sending on the ground that, without such activity on his part, in disseminating the ‘necessary information,’ other (little puny!) Institutions would impose upon the young men &c. We have seen enough of the Doctor’s Style to know how to make allowances for him—and we have seen enough of the man also, to be able to see just how far he believed what he said, and at what rate he estimates the Understandings of others. I make the above quotation for the purpose of calling the Reader’s attention to the following question, viz. *Is the sending of Secret Agents necessary ? Do the Interests of Med. Education require their Services ?*

(B) *The sending of Secret Confidential Agents into the Country round about, to look up Medical Students and to negotiate bargains with them is unnecessary.* If it be necessary in order to sustain certain Schools in existence, all such schools might be closed, without detriment to the Country. The Interests of Science do not demand the Services of Secret Agents. All ‘necessary information’ can be communicated by letter. In this opinion Dr. W. will agree with me—for, according to his account, he did not at first, think of sending an Agent to Burlington—No—he pretends to have thought a letter sufficient to answer plain questions, which a letter was sufficient to propose, and he would have us believe that the sending an Agent was a last resort—the only means left, by which he could give, to these Canadian gentlemen, the information sought. And has it come to this ?\* Is the thirst for Gain so fierce and so unquenchable in the

Officers of our Medical Schools, that the Mail is no longer a safe conveyance for letters, giving 'necessary information' to Medical Students? If so, then surely I have not come too soon before the Publick, to warn them of the fact that unprincipled men are holding offices of Sacred Trust. Dr. Woodward can never recall his words—they have gone forth, not as the mere ebullition of passion, nor as the indecency of an ill-bred man :—he has spoken to the World!—He has spoken after three month's deliberation, and has added the sanction of an Oath to what he has said!—He is not to be viewed as a private Citizen merely, but as the executive head of a Publick Seminary of Learning. And what is now the Duty of those Gentlemen who elevated him to that Office? Can it be possible that, when the Legislature granted a Charter to the Academy, it was contemplated that Offices, created under that Charter, should be filled by such men?

(C) *The sending of Secret Agents is an Abuse*, or at least, it affords the means of practicing the grossest Abuses, without danger of detection.

Is it not self-evident that, if Dr. Woodward had had no unworthy end in view, he would have answered Mr. Cote's questions by letter, and allowed him to decide for himself,—unawed by the fear that he was associating with Candidates for a prison, in the Med. Fac. of the University,—uninfluenced by 'earnest solicitations' and untempted by a bribe?

Is it not self-evident that he preferred to send an Agent because he could not feel the pulse of his game by letter; while an Agent could first try the effect of *bragging* and 'earnest solicitations', and, if that would not do, could offer 'some deduction,'—and if all that failed, he could, at the last moment, 'on the wharf, just before parting', press his solicitations a little more warmly and bid as high as 25 per cent. And had Dr. W. adhered to his wise resolution '*not to write again*,' how would it have been possible for me ever to have convicted him, on his own confession, of this outrageous Abuse of Publick confidence?\* There is the point.

\* It is quite amusing to see how a man, in trying to follow out the snarles, and turns and tangles of a lie, will often inadvertently cut across and get hold of the wrong thread. Dr. W. did not receive Mr. Cote's (Caut's) letter, till the Evening of the 8th, and it was after this, (some time during the 'few days' between the evening of the 8th and the morning of the 9th) that he was driven, by his suspicion of 'something wrong' at Burlington, to his very prudent resolution not to write again. Strange that one so skilled, should have so soon forgotten the ex-

SECTION IX. Remarks on the Evils, inherent in the Agent-sending System :—intended as a Supplement to ‘ HINTS on the Present State of Medical Education, &c.’

§ 34. DEFAMATION AN ESSENTIAL ELEMENT IN THE AGENT-SENDING SYSTEM.

(A) Among the crimes against Good Morals and the Cause of Education of which Dr. Woodward stands convicted, I regard the two following as especially worthy the serious attention of the Publick, viz. *First.* His habit of defaming the Characters of Gentlemen engaged as Teachers in other Schools, for the purpose of exciting the prejudices of Students against them and thus filling his own seats ; and, *Second*,—his habit of defaming and persecuting young men, who do not think it for their Interest to resort to the Academy for Instruction.

(B) *First.* That *Defaming* the Characters of Teachers in other Schools is an essential ingredient in the Agent-sending System, is manifest to all who have turned their attention to this subject and have watched the course of Medical Schools in N. Eng. for the last ten years. I have not given all the evidence in my pos-

sessions of surprise contained in Cyrus Caut's second letter and forgotten his own resolution ! In full view of all the facts—knowing as he did, that the letter of inquiry was a week out of time—that his answer, which was ‘immediately put into the hands of the Post-Master’—had not been received at the expiration of ‘a few days’—that Mr. Caut was still ‘at Burlington’ and had narrowly watched for the expected answer till, out of all patience, he wrote again, expressing much surprise and requesting an immediate answer—in view of all these *Facts*, how could he so soon forget his Suspicions and break over his Resolution ?—On the 11th he wrote *again*—and told Mr. Caut he would *abide by the proposal* of Mr. Orms. How could this have happened ? Should the Reader be as much at loss as the Writer *was* at first, to solve this Enigma, he will thank me for the result of my own investigations—which are as follows.—To men whose Understandings can grapple with nothing, which is presentable neither in Time nor in Space, the Solution is impossible, except on the Ground that the very favourable report carried to Court by the Minister, dispelled the cloud of Suspicions and led the Doctor to aequit Us of all designs upon the Mail. Lulled into a false security, he then wrote *again*—and just once too often. Ne credere colori Doctor—that letter of the 11th was the Traitor after all ! Little did he think that this letter, communicating ‘the necessary information’ that the Treaty was Ratified on his part, was destined to be the only one of all ‘his letters’ *intercepted* by Us. Alas for the Doctor ! that mysterious Prime—that Unity, dualized—that fatal number Eleven ! On the 11th of August, the Doctor pledged himself to discount \$11 apiece !! Had he bid as high as \$12, or stopped at \$10, or taken any, but this mysterious prime number 11,—the charm might perhaps have been broken.

session, that Defamation is one of the means, regularly employed by Dr. W. One fact, not before given, is now presented. When Mr. Orms made his inquiry of Mr. Cote, whether we had intercepted the letter,—he remarked that he did not know but that one of the Professors might have walked to the Office with Mr. Cote and might have slipped the letter aside and let it fall on the ground.—If this has been the case (continued Mr. Orms) Dr. Woodward is determined to prosecute them. &c. &c. Hence it seems that Mr. Cornelius Orms, the young man of whom Dr. W. speaks in terms so commendatory, not only knew that such things had been done, (See p. 4, at bottom) but he knew *how* such a thing might be done. What inferences the Reader may make I know not; but I do hope he will take pains, so far to inform himself of all the facts, which can bear upon the case, as to see that Dr. Woodward could have entertained no such suspicions against the Medical Faculty of the University. I do not mean that the Reader should take pains to satisfy himself that such suspicions, if indulged, were *unjust*,—but what I contend for is, they were never for a moment indulged. I know that a man, so corrupt as Dr. Woodward, is very prone to suspect corruption in others; and am willing to believe that, when he accused me of publishing my Article of the 28th Dec. 1832, for the purpose of affecting the minds of Medical Students and drawing them to this College, he really did suppose, or suspect at least, that such was my motive. But his pretence that he did not dare to trust a letter to the Mail, lest the Mail should be robbed by Us, is quite too ridiculous. It is too much like the *meta-physical* story of Cyrus Caut and Cyril Cote. The very ground of his Suspicions he has projected without the limits of Time and Space and consequently beyond the scope of *most men's* Understandings. Who, that is acquainted with Medical Students in this quarter, does not know, that among them are some, who are not yet sufficiently on their guard against the snares and pit-falls of this world, to avoid falling into them, when they are set with tolerable skill? Is there not, in every Class, one or more, who would very probably have been influenced by such a question as that of Mr. Orms? And suppose Dr. Woodward's Agent had fallen in with such an one, or a company of such men, and had succeeded in imbuing their minds with the foulest suspicions against the Moral Character of the Fac. of the Med. Coll. How long would it have taken him to persuade them to go to Castleton, *even without discount*? And when they had arrived, and were planted within the immediate influence of Dr. W. himself and his other Agents, how long would it be, before such *sus-*

*pictions* would ripen to *belief*? How long, before the story of our having intercepted letters, or robbed the U. S. Mail, would reach every village in Vermont. How many stories similar to this (but not quite so incredible,) have gained credit extensively.

(C) *Second.* In Dr. W.'s treatment of Dr. Matson and Dr. Cote, we see strongly exemplified, his disposition to defame men whose only Offence was that they did not see fit to yield to his earnest solicitations and go to Castleton, for Instruction. Let the Affidavit of Dr. Cote be critically examined, and can one single word be found, disrespectful to Dr. W., or which, for any reason, ought to be offensive to an upright and honourable man? Was Dr. W. offended because Dr. Cote put his letter of the 11th of Aug. into my hands for publication? Surely, if Dr. W. lays any claim to consistency, he cannot find cause of Offence in that; for he declares, Publickly, that he sends out Agents and Circulars and writes letters, to give necessary information, and as he pretends, all for the benefit of Medical Students, to wit, to prevent their being imposed upon by other Schools; and he declares, in relation to the very case in hand, that Mr. Orms was sent 'to give them the necessary information.' Now this letter of the 11th *gave the same* information which Mr. Orms gave and was intended as a corroborant of his statements;—And surely Dr. W. can have no very serious objection to the exposure of a letter, written merely 'to give the necessary information to students, temporarily located at a Burlington Hotel, seeking information in relation to Medical Schools.' He does not object to the publicity of his Circulars, and why of his letters, unless—aye;—but we are wandering from the point. To return. I can find no reason whatever, why Dr. W. should (on the supposition that his intentions were honourable) be offended at any thing in Dr Cote's Affidavit, how-much-so-ever he might be enraged at me, for the use I made of Dr. Cote's evidence. And yet—see with what ferocity he attacks this Gentleman. Had Mr. Cote accepted the bribe, in 1831, Dr. Woodward would have attacked any other person with the same weapons, to defend Dr. Cote, in 1833.

It would throw a flood of light upon the *real* origin of Dr. W.'s calumny, could *all* the circumstances of the Middletown affair be made publick. Could the *whole* be known, I doubt not it would appear that the immediate object of that attack was, not the Med. Fac. U. Vt., but Dr. Matson—who was educated at the Medical College and who was then a Physician in Middletown.

I cannot say that I am now absolutely sure that this was his *immediate* object; but I do know that Dr. Woodward was highly offended,

because Mr. Matson chose to enter the Med. Coll., instead of entering the Academy. I do know that Dr. W. did repeatedly solicit Mr. Matson to change his course and to go to Castleton. I do know that Dr. Woodward did invent and tell to Mr. Matson a wilful lie, calculated seriously to injure the Medical College, with a view to deceive him and others and to forestall him and get him 'engaged' to attend his next course of lectures at the Academy. All this has been known since the spring of 1831. Mr. Matson convicted Dr. W. of Falsehood, utter, wilful falsehood on the spot, by showing a letter which he had then just received from me.\* From that time to this, Dr. Woodward has cherished the deadliest enmity to this most estimable man.

Here then we see two instances of Dr. W.'s making use of the influence, which nothing but his Office gives him, to injure the reputation and contract the sphere of usefulness of Young Men just entering on their Professional duties : Men who never injured him, and whose only Offence was—they prefered to seek Instruction from Teachers, who are content to labour within their own proper limits,—who invite none to resort to them for Instruction,—anxious only to do their duty fully and impartially to all who, of their own free choice, become their Pupils,—instead of choosing, as a Teacher, a man whose great aim seems to be to find purchasers for his tickets.

§ 35. REDUCTION OF FEES IN FAVOUR OF INDIGENT STUDENTS NOT ADMISSIBLE, UNDER THE EXISTING CIRCUMSTANCES OF MEDICAL SCHOOLS IN NEW-ENGLAND ; AND UNDER-BIDDING PROBABLY A TAX UPON THOSE WHO PAY THE FULL PRICE FOR INSTRUCTION.

(A) I am aware that some persons do not see the impropriety of

\* Dr. Woodward's attempt to induce Mr. Matson to leave the Med. Coll. in 1831, was peculiarly ungentlemanly. He then knew that Mr. Matson had been an Assistant in the Anatomical Department the year before and that I expected him to come to Burlington and assist me during the Summer Months, in making preparations for the Cabinet, and to take the place of Dissector for the Publick Demonstrations. All this Mr. Matson told him and yet, under such Circumstances, he plied his entreaties with peculiar eloquence ; and but for the fact, that Mr. Matson then had just received a letter from me, advising him of my return from Baltimore, and requesting him to come and assist me, according to our previous arrangement,—though he would not have consented to go to Castleton without farther deliberation,—he certainly might have thought it very probable he should *be obliged to go somewhere else* than to the Medical College, for Instruction ;—so ingenious and so daring was Dr. W. in the falsehood he made use of at that time.

receiving Medical Students at a reduced price, and even consider such reduction as praiseworthy.

He must be a novice indeed, in the Theory of Morals, who does not see that the *motive* determines the quality of the *act*, as praiseworthy or not. Reduction of Fees, practised with a view to lighten the burthen of an indigent Student, is one thing :—Under-bidding is another and a very different thing.

(B) I am not aware that, in New-England, the Fees of Med. Schools are ever reduced, except by an Under-bidder ; and I have, therefore, no reason to suppose that the experiment of admitting indigent Students, at reduced prices, and from a benevolent motive, has ever been tried. I am confident that such an experiment, if tried, would result in failure, for it is impossible that Teachers in Medical Schools, should be personally acquainted with all their Pupils; and, if the full price were demanded of some and not demanded of others, the inevitable consequence would be that, some who are hardly able, would make the greater effort to pay the whole, while others, with perhaps more means, but with less energy and less of honourable feeling, would be admitted on easier terms. I will not pretend to say what might be the case at the School in our Metropolis, but in all the Country Schools in N. Eng., I am quite sure that, under existing circumstances no such provision can be made.

(C) It is certainly desirable to reduce the expense of Instruction in all branches of Knowledge, as much as possible ; and I hope to see the time, when instruction in the Elements of Medical Science shall be given free of all expense of *money*, but with a great increase in the expense of *Mental labour*, on the part of the Pupil. On this subject I shall speak in another place.

(D) But whatever may be the Reader's opinion, as to the *expediency* of obeying the dictates of feeling and admitting, at a reduced price, Students who present themselves as indigent,—no one can look upon Under-bidding, except with disgust.

(E) As a general truth, the most indigent Medical Students are those who are most deficient in that preparatory Education, without which, no one *ought* ever to attempt the Study of Medicine. To this, there are, I admit, exceptions and some very striking ones ; but still the position is true, for the most part, and the reason is obvious. Their poverty has forced them to spend that time in earning their daily bread, which should have been devoted to Study.

(F) With this fact in view, we see how like a 'bounty for superficial Scholar-ship' (to use the words of the Vt. Chronicle,) Under-

bidding *may* operate. The reputation of Schools ought to depend solely on their merits as Fountains of Useful Knowledge. The less informed a young man is, the less able is he to distinguish that which *has* Worth, from that which *boasts* of it; and the more he is oppressed by poverty, the more easily will he be enticed away from a School, which he prefers, as a Fountain of Knowledge, and led to resort to the one which offers the cheapest terms. And he must have been a careless observer of men and things, who has not learned that, to most persons, there is something, almost irresistible, in an offer of reduction of price *in their case* :—no matter if every applicant is told the same story,—he who practices this Art, takes care that no two shall hear his proposals at the same time, and each one thinks himself highly favoured and would think it folly to allow such an opportunity to pass unimproved. They who have most at heart the accumulation of riches, regardless of the means, know best how to appeal to the avarice as well as to the poverty of others : and it is often the case that he who thinks he has been offered a great bargain and is even flattered with the thought that *he buys cheap*, while others are obliged to pay dearer, is of all customers, the one who pays dearest for his—‘whistle.’

(G) There are some young men—Medical Students—who, not being borne down and oppressed by Poverty, are not liable to be cheated by Under-bidders: and there are others, whom Poverty, though it grind them to the Earth, can never urge on to treachery to their own best Interests. But on the other hand, there are in this land of plenty, too many young men who still need to learn, that wealth can purchase no abiding good, unless it be esteemed as dross, in comparison with the furniture of the Mind. There others still, (and not a few of them,) among the most promising young men in the land, whose only wish is to appropriate their too scanty funds, in such a manner as shall ensure to them the greatest possible amount of the means of Information. These are the young men most in danger of being duped by the cunning of Pupil-hunters and Under-bidders. They need a Friend to advise them.

(II) Who pays Dr. Woodward’s Agents, and who pays the yearly installments into the Under-bidding Fund?

I know not how that business is managed at Castleton, but I do know how it *was* managed at——. The bills for travelling expenses of half a dozen Agents (more or less), sent to scour the Country during the Summer months, were brought in, at the close of the term, to be paid out of the gross income of the School; and I am not *sure* that.

after all, some plan was not devised, by which the Class, as a Class, paid the Agents' travelling expenses, and paid back again all that had been issued from the Under-bidding Fund. And thus, in all cases, they who pay the full price of their own tickets, may perhaps be taxed to keep up this 'despicable business' of Agent-sending and Under-bidding.

Let it be observed that I do not say I do positively know that the expenses of Agents &c. are finally paid by the Class:—but I have in my possession, some Facts, which make it probable that such is the plan of operation. And at all events, we cannot easily believe that a man, so very anxious to get purchasers for his tickets as Dr. W. is, for example, would pay the expenses of his Agents himself.

(I) I would have Medical Students, especially those who are in embarrassed pecuniary circumstances, look well at the whole game, before they '*engage*' to go to a School, which they do not prefer as a place for acquiring Useful Knowledge,—merely because it will, *apparently*, be a few dollars cheaper. And whenever a *Bargain* is offered, which the offerer would be ashamed to make publicly, and the terms of which he does not trust to paper, let the Student look to all the probabilities, before he accepts such terms.

#### § 36. REMARKS ON THE METHODS OFTEN PROPOSED FOR REMEDYING SOME OF THE EVILS OF WHICH I COMPLAIN.

(A) I cannot, perhaps, better present my views on this subject, than by repeating the substance of a conversation, which took place between Dr.—and myself in 1831. In reply to me, Dr.—said 'yes—it is so, I know, and it is *all wrong*. But what can we do? We *must* do so, or else our Students will all go to—'. I'll tell you what Sir—we *must* have an understanding on this subject among *all* the Schools and enter into a Combination to break up this System. What say you? Suppose we set about the work in earnest and see if we cannot get *all* the Schools to agree to extend the term of Pupilage to five years, for those who have not a Collegiate Education. Then, never allow a Pupil to be examined till his term is out,—make the Examination very rigid, &c. &c.\*

\* I had so often heard the same acknowledgment, and the same proposal before, and have so often heard them since, that I feel authorized to take the words of Dr.—as the expression of sentiments common to him with many other Teachers.

(B) To all this—the following Reply was made. ‘ All go to ——? then let them go. What can *you* do? Do *right*. Cease to do evil and learn to do well. What is your *object* in Teaching? All go to ——? And will *you* persist in doing *wrong*, because *they* do wrong at —— and because you may lose a few *dollars* by doing your *Duty*? Are you ready to join in the Calumny against Human Nature and say ‘ the World is *all* a cheat, and he’s a fool who does not play his part in the game’? What if they will all go to ——? Why should they not go there, as well as go to your school,—so long as you practice the same *Abuses*, which are practised there? Now my Friend, let me tell you plainly, what is the result of my observations. The man who is not ready to cease doing wrong, when he has once clearly seen what is right,—and who will not cease to do wrong *because it is wrong* and do right *because it is right*, will be very slow to enter into such a combination as you propose: and, having entered into it, *he* would be the first to violate the conditions of the compact. But why talk of such a combination? You may as well expect all men to combine for the suppression of Dishonesty. Let each one do his *Duty*, so far as he knows it, for himself and *because it is his Duty*, and we shall need no such combination. Suppose such a Combination proposed,—would not the School at —— and, of consequence, your own School hold back from it, for the very reason which now impels them and you to the commission of misdeeds? It is now understood, by the Publick, that each School and each Teacher shall do his *Duty*. The conditions of Admission, Examination, Graduation, &c. of Pupils are essentially the same in all the Schools, if we may take their official Circulars as evidence,—and when any one School departs widely from those conditions, as we know the School at —— does, and as you confess *you* do, is there not *dishonesty* in this, as well as a crime against the cause of Education? What gives to all our Circulars the same face essentially, but a *tacit* Understanding—a *virtual* Combination? And if you will not *now* abide by the terms which you, in common with others, publish to the world, what pledge have I that you would do any better, after having gone through with the *form* of a Compact? You propose to extend the term of Pupilage, for those who have not received a Collegiate Education, to five years,—to make the examination *rigid* and in no case to examine, till the prescribed Term of Pupilage is completed. But you have just confessed to me that *your* examinations are not *now* so rigid as they should be, and that you do *now* examine pupils, long before they have completed the

short term of three years. And what pledge will you give me that you will do your Duty *more faithfully* when that Duty has been made *much more difficult*? You will *now* violate a solemn pledge, which you gave to the Publick, when you took Office; and do you think yourself more likely to perform, faithfully, a pledge given to Your Competitors and your Rivals? Should you issue a Circular and succeed in calling a Convention—should you offer your Proposals to that Convention and those Proposals be acceded to, would you not still think it *right* to do *wrong* if they should continue to do wrong at —? If I have not been very much mis-informed, they at — find an excuse for doing wrong in *your* deviations from the path of Duty; and I now earnestly entreat you to think of this matter—to look a little higher for your Rule of conduct and not to *follow* an example you so severely condemn. Instead of issuing a Circular for a Convention of the Schools, let all other Schools see, by your future conduct, that *you* are resolved to do your Duty faithfully, regardless of the consequences. Then wait a while, to see the effect of a change at home:—*there* may be the seat of that local Disease, the consequences of which are derangement in all the Organs.'

'But even if we admit that such a combination as you propose, might be made in good faith, by all the schools *now* established,—is it not self-evident, that the very same motives, which now impel you and others to the violation of your Faith to the Publick, would lead to the establishment of new Schools, over which that Combination could have no control? Would not the temptation to the establishment of such schools be, at least as great, as that temptation which now draws you from the line of Duty? And would there be any *check* upon the establishment of such Schools? Have we not seen in the State of Vermont, an Individual create a School—assume the title of Professor and fill a Professorship of his own creating—then elect a College as his Patron, and import Diplomas from a Foreign State!—And all this after having been refused a Charter by the Legislature on the ground that the Interests of the Publick did not demand another School? Have we not seen the Legislature wink at this trifling with its own decisions and even throw out of the House a Bill, which provided for the *Enforcement* of existing Laws—Laws, then and now, openly violated in their very Spirit, if not in the Letter? &c. &c.\*'

\* Dr. —— will well remember this conversation. He will remember also that by an especial agreement it was not confidential. I shall call no names at present and probably not at all. I have reason to hope that he now sees the subject, in a different light.

(C) Such was the substance of my reply, in 1831, and I see no reason in 1833, to alter my opinion. It would, unquestionably, be an important step towards Reform, if an agreement could be entered into among all those Schools, which do not look on Teaching, merely as a means of making money,—to extend the Term of Pupilage to five years, for all who have not received a suitable preparatory Education. Such an agreement would bring those who now act in good faith, to a *higher aim*: it would effect *them* and them only.

(D) The Sentiment expressed by Dr. Potter in the words “there are too many Schools and too little Science—men now follow Teaching as a Trade, not as a Profession,” (See p. 47, 8th and 9th lines from the top,) must be admitted as true, when the expression is taken, as he no doubt intended it should be—as a whole. But, if I mistake not, false notions are abroad, on the subject of a multiplicity of Medical Schools. The more Schools there are, provided always they are all well conducted, the better. The Teachers in such Institutions, are under the strongest possible Stimulus to activity in the Pursuit of Knowledge; and, if the *Man* is not defective, the Physician is almost sure to be the better informed for being called to the Duties of a Teacher. The influence of such men on other members of the Profession, in their vicinity, is efficient and often very salutary. And besides, by multiplying the Fountains of Useful Knowledge, we often create a Thirst for it, in those who, if the Stream had not been led to their door, would never have tasted; and at the same time, we diminish the Expense of Instruction. And this seems to me sufficient to over-rule all the objections I have ever heard raised. All this, however, is true only of Schools, which in themselves are Publick Blessings and would be so, were they alone or among a thousand.

(E) It cannot be denied that there are ‘too many Schools’.—There are too many Schools, because ‘too many’ of them are Officered by unprincipled men,—by men, who ‘follow Teaching as a Trade, and not as a Profession.’ I maintain that the fact of a multiplicity of Schools is, in itself, no evil, unless it can be shown that a necessary consequence is degradation in the standing of those Schools.

(F) In no part of N. England is the opinion, that a multiplicity of Medical Schools is an Evil, more prevalent, than in Vermont. We have, with a Population of about 300,000, two Schools—the Med. Coll. and the Acad. of Med.,—in which Instruction is given in all the branches usually taught in N. England; and, in addition to these,

there is a School for teaching Clinical Medicine at Woodstock. It often happens that Pupils prefer to attend some one of these, exclusively, in preference to the others. But it also often happens that a Pupil attends one course at the College and another at the Academy, for the purpose of comparing the Doctrines taught at each ; and, when he has been well instructed in the Philosophy of his Profession, as it is understood in these two Schools, he has then an opportunity of resorting to Woodstock, free of charges (except the matriculating fee) and there testing the Doctrines he has learned in the Schools at the bed-side of the Patient. Now surely, if the Professors in the College and the Academy are Scholar-like men, and do their Duty faithfully, the Pupil (provided he is intelligent and well grounded in his preparatory Education, as he certainly ought to be, or never attempt the Study of Medicine,) may derive important Advantages from being able to receive Instruction in the Elements of Medical Science, at two different Schools, with so little expense of travelling ; and, since the *location* of these two Schools precludes the possibility of their giving much, if any, Instruction in *Clinical Medicine*,—the Pupil has an inestimable advantage in the provision made for him at Woodstock. There, he can spend a few months in preparing himself to *apply* the Principles he has learned, before he offers his Services to the Community as a Physician.\*

(G) If, in all this, the intelligent Reader finds a spece of the ridiculous, I cannot help it. I have treated the subject with all the Gravity I can command. I have done nothing more than to take others at their word, and as they wish the Publick to understand them,—and if this makes the whole subject ridiculous, I beg the Reader will look carefully for the *root* of the absurdity. If we had no Schools, except such as *are* what they pretend to be, then in all I have said there would be nothing which could possibly excite a smile. In

\* The 'Clinical School' is now under the Patronage and Supervision of Middlebury College and the VERMONT MEDICAL SOCIETY. It is much to be hoped that the Legislature, which is now in Session, will take this School under its protection ; and, by granting a Charter, place it on the same footing with the other Schools. Such a course is imperiously demanded by the Spirit of our now-violated Laws :—it is demanded for the Honour of the Legislature, and by the Interests of Medical Education. Such an Act on the part of the Legislature, would do away with the present *seeming* irregularity, in the proceedings of the Clinical School, and would enable the VERMONT STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY to apply its full strength in the performance of its arduous Duties :—in managing its own concerns, investigating the subjects set before the Publick in these pages, and protecting the Community from Ignorance and Imposture.

deed, it is not certain that we ought not rather to weep than to laugh, when, in investigating *such* a subject, we arrive at *such* a *reductio ad absurdum*.

(H) To remedy the supposed Evil of too many Schools in Vermont, it has been proposed to unite them all in one. But before a necessarily fruitless attempt is made to accomplish such a Nebuchadnezzar's-dream-like combination, let the projectors of it show how they expect, thus to eradicate the existing Evils. Suppose them all united—suppose we have one great School—located at Woodstock (the only town in the State where it is practicable to teach Clinical Medicine,) even then the evil of too many Schools might perhaps not disappear; for *one* is too many, so long as its officers 'follow Teaching as a Trade, and not as a Profession; and men who have followed a *Trade* for many years, are seldom willing to relinquish it, and if they do, they make lame work at a *Profession*. But, for the sake of the argument, let us admit that the Ethiopian can change his skin and the Leopard his spots. Suppose the whole Science and Art of Medicine to be faithfully taught in this proposed UNION SCHOOL; and suppose the Publick allowed a temporary respite from the Evils of too many Schools. How long would it be before some other Town in Vermont should afford an opportunity to some enterprising individual, anxious to fill a Professor's Chair and give Clinical Lectures, to establish his Hospital and set up another Clinical School? There are Diplomas enough in the State of Maine yet:—they grow wild on the banks of the Kennebeck, above tide-water. But *verbum sat*. No such combination need be feared. In reply to such a proposal, it was said three years ago and is said now, 'there is a certain wildness in the assumptions of manifest folly, which calm and dignified Reason cannot stoop to controvert.'

#### § 37. A PLAN, FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF MEDICAL SCHOOLS IN NEW-ENGLAND, PROPOSED.

I will now venture to propose a Plan, the only one which appears to me to promise any thing towards bringing about a better state of things. I shall offer the outline only—and shall not, at present, attempt to answer any Objections nor to remove any Obstacles, real or apparent, to its Practical Application.

PLAN &c.  $\alpha$  The term of Pupilage (for the present,) to remain fixed at three years.

$\beta$  No man to be admitted to *Pupilage* who has not sustained, before competent and faithful Judges, a satisfactory Examination in

English, Latin and Greek Literature, in the Pure Mathematicks, and in the Elements of Natural Philosophy, Chymistry and Botany.

γ *The Publick Lectures to be given free of all expense to the Pupil*, and the Lecturers to have the privilege of examining Candidates for Pupilage, and of excluding them from their Seats, if not found qualified to enter on the Study of Medicine.

δ Every Pupil to be obliged to commence his Course of Study, with Attendance on a full Course of Lectures (with Demonstrations) on Anatomy and Physiology.

I am satisfied that this Plan may be carried into Execution. The Examination of *Candidates for Pupilage*, I consider as of much more importance than the Examination of *Candidates for the Degree of Doctor*. But both are indispensable.

This Plan I hope to see in successful operation at one School in N. Eng., before many years.











